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UN SESSION ON LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES CONTINUES

OW041958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, September 3 (XINHUA)--Speakers at the plenary sessions of the UN conference on least developed countries today and yesterday spoke of the existing problems of the least developed countries on their road to development and urged the international community to offer more assistance to these countries for their development.

Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, made a speech yesterday on behalf of the 21 least developed countries in Africa. He said, "Today, it seems that people, under the pretext of considering the global strategy, still take exception to the sacred right of independence of the peoples. Similarly, certain kinds of aid are provided in an attempt to further bring our economy into the spheres of the vested interests." "We should maintain constant vigilance against taking political submission of the recipient peoples as a prerequisite for the obtainment of development aid," he said. Referring to the 21 least developed countries, he said that their population constituted nearly 30 percent of the total African population and their area accounted for over 40 percent of that of Africa. The value of farm products, foundation of their national economy, made up 50 percent of their total output value, and it increased 1.6 percent annually but the per capita value drops 0.7 percent every year.

He said that during the 1970-79 period, the external debts of the least developed African countries increased more than three times to 7,600 million U.S. dollars and the interests they paid rose from 118 million to 682 million dollars, or 20 percent of their total export volumes. He stressed that "the international community should assist the peoples of the least developed countries to exploit their potentialities so as to enable them to make full contributions to the solution of the world economic crisis which is hitting the majority of the countries, particularly the poorest countries."

Speaking on behalf of the nine least developed countries in Asia and the Pacific region today, King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev pointed out that the tension and rivalry between the superpowers get at times too high and too portentous a reality to ignore. If the scourge of colonialism plagued the least developed countries in the past, the search today for expanding spheres of influence have set them on a road to turmoil. "Therefore the most important quest that the least developed countries might like to make universally is peace and non-interference both in word and deed," he said. He added, "A subsistence economy based on agriculture is a common feature of the least developed countries. They all tend to agree that raising agricultural productivity should receive priority." He drew attention to the need for the ecological conservation, especially water and the forests.

Edouard Francisque, secretary of state of foreign affairs and worship of Haiti and representative of the sole least developed country in Latin America, spoke at the conference yesterday, analysing the historical causes of the poverty plaguing the country. But, he added, his government "has bravely accepted the challenge of the 1980's and mapped out a program of action for 1980's with a fixed annual growth rate of four percent in the national economy." He pointed out that his country has consistently supported the establishment of a new international economic order which will help improve the present situation of the least developed countries.

Representatives from other least developed countries, a number of developed countries and international organizations also made speeches at the current plenary sessions.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REACTION TO SAUDI PEACE PROPOSAL

HK091108 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by Di Xun [4564 2450]: "Why They Join Hands Without Prior Agreement"]

[Text] Saudi Arabia recently proposed a seven-point plan aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East. The plan calls for the negotiated peaceful settlement of the question of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, the setting up of a Palestinian state, and at the same time, the recognition of the rights of all the countries in the region to live in peace. Since this plan is based on the "accepted legal basis for the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council" and moreover "has taken into consideration the stand adopted by various countries in the world for solving the Middle East crisis," it not only upholds the basic position of the Arab countries but also implies the recognition of Israel and arouses widespread interest among the people.

Many countries of the Arab world, including Syria and "El Fatah" led by 'Arafat, which are known for their radical views, have welcomed this plan. They hold that it has "set a new stage for establishing a new and unified Arab strategy" and is an "extremely important and positive" step toward the peaceful solution of the Middle East question. England and France have also welcomed this plan. The United States also has no choice but to say that the plan "is now under review." There are only two countries opposing this plan. One is Israel, the enemy of the Arab people, and the other is the Soviet Union, the self-professed "natural ally" of the Arab people and the Third World.

As can be expected, Israel at once arrogantly rejected this plan saying that it "constitutes a danger to Israel." After maintaining silence for more than 10 days, the Soviet Union finally published a commentary in IZVESTIYA saying that Saudi Arabia's plan "sounded as though it opposes Israel," but that its actual intention is to solve the Middle East conflict along the line of imperialist interests. It also said that judging from Saudi Arabia's stand, one can detect a tendency "hostile" to the Arab world and an attempt at "toadying" to the U.S. Middle East policy, and that it is "a link in the series of new conspiracies" carried out with regard to the Middle East question.

Although outwardly the positions of Israel and the Soviet Union toward the Middle East question are completely different, what affords food for thought is that they have joined hands without prior agreement and are united. Actually, there is also nothing strange about this. They have a common need because of their respective goals for aggression and expansion. For the sake of keeping the gains of aggression, it goes without saying that the Soviet Union has glibly professed a desire for peace and stability in the Middle East, if the Palestinian question can really be fairly and comprehensively settled and a situation of peace and stability really appears in the Middle East, then the Soviet Union will lose the opportunity of taking advantage of the contradictions in this region to sow discord and stir up trouble, and its plan of fishing in troubled waters and seizing strategic grounds will also vanish. Therefore, it will be strange indeed if the Soviet Union does not step forward to attack and obstruct the plan proposed by Saudi Arabia.

PRC ADMITTED TO INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATION

OW031906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Geneva, September 3 (XINHUA)--The People's Republic of China was officially admitted into the International Federation of Sports Acrobatics at the third congress of the federation held in Widnau, eastern Switzerland, yesterday.

The executive committee of the federation decided to admit China at its meeting held in London 11 November 1979. Yesterday's congress ratified the executive committee's decision. The congress also elected China's Jiang Youzhen member of the executive committee and Zhang Suyang, member of the technical committee of the federation. China was also elected into the committee of judges.

The 3-day third World Cup sports acrobatics competitions will open in Widnau tomorrow with 14 countries including China participating.

COVERAGE OF JAPAN'S TAKEIRI, GROUP VISIT

Meet Deng Xiaoping 9 Sep

OW091232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, told the 26-member delegation of the Japanese Komei Party (Komeito) today that China will follow the socialist road and build a modern, highly democratic and powerful socialist country with a high order of civilization.

The delegation is led by Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Komeito, and Bunzo Ninomiya, vice-chairman of the Komeito Central Executive Committee.

In a cordial conversation with the delegation at the Great Hall of the People, Deng Xiaoping said the two years' practical experience since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has proved that the policies and principles adopted at the session are effective and shall be continued. He went on to say that it will be impossible to realize China's goal of modernization if morality and ethics are not emphasized, and if the people seek only material comforts without any ideal. The life of the people can only improve step by step.

The vice-chairman talked about a variety of system of responsibility in agricultural production. This production system does not violate the Chinese socialist system and does not change the system of ownership, he continued. The system reflects the principle of distribution according to work and conforms with the actual situation in China's countryside.

Deng Xiaoping thanked the Komei Party and Yoshikatsu Takeiri for their contributions to the development of friendly relations between China and Japan.

Also present were Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China, and Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Deng on Sichuan Flood

OW090357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (KYODO)--Food production in Sichuan Province will keep the same level as last year despite the worst flood in many years, powerful Communist Party Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping said Wednesday. Deng touched on the floods that hit Sichuan and other provinces this year as he received Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of Japan's opposition Komeito. The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

At the outset of the meeting, Takeiri, who is leading his party's 10th mission to China, expressed sympathy for victims of the floods. Deng said the floods were worst in many years, adding that if they occurred years ago many people would have abandoned their farmland. Such a phenomenon did not occur this time, Deng told Takeiri.

The situation in the flood-stricken areas is stabilized and that food production in Sichuan Province this year would be about the same as last year although it received a heavy blow.

Deng on Head of State Post

OW091215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing Sept 9 (KYODO)--Chinese Communist Party leader Deng Xiaoping said Wednesday that although there are people who want him to become head of state, "I will not take up the job. Never."

"There have been calls, such as that by a Hong Kong daily, that I should become head of state. But if I do I would not be able to live for another 20 years," he said. Deng made the remarks in a meeting with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Japanese opposition party Komeito, at the Great Hall of the People here.

The top state post, once held by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi, was abolished in 1975 in the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution.

Takeiri reminded the 79-year-old Deng of his earlier remark that he wished to live for 20 years longer.

"There are good reasons for establishing the post of head of state in a big country like China," Deng was quoted as replying. But he said the post would be a busy job and added: "I will not take up the job. Never." "I can live longer," he was quoted as saying, "either by idling or being replacing as leader by younger people."

He voluntarily gave up the vice premiership last year.

"I wish to become Communist Party adviser in 1985 and then I will live longer," Deng was quoted as saying. He said, however, what to do about the post of head of state is a key issue involved in current discussions for a new constitution.

He also told Takeiri that the next session of the National People's Congress will be convened in November but that an amendment of the constitution will not be ready by then.

Deng Yingchao Hosts Banquet

OW091640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of the delegation of the Japanese Komei Party (Komeito). The delegation is led by Yoshikatsu Takeiri and Bunizo Ninomiya, chairman and vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Komeito.

In her toast, Deng Yingchao said: Our friendship and cooperation with the Japanese Komei Party has a solid base. She trusts that this friendship and cooperation would continue to develop day by day.

In his toast, Takeiri said he would continue to work hard for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Japan and China.

Present at the banquet were Japanese ambassador to China, Kenzo Yoshida, and Mrs. Yoshida. Also present were Han Nianlong, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Fu Hao, Chinese ambassador to Japan; Chen Chu, former Chinese ambassador to Japan and deputy secretary-general of the State Council; Lin Liyun, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Meet Zhao Ziyang 10 Sep

OW100826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with the Japanese Komei Party (Komeito) delegation led by Yoshikatsu Takeiri and Bunizo Ninomiya, chairman and vice-chairman of the party's Central Executive Committee. During their conversation, Mr. Takeiri expressed his sympathy for the people of China's flood-ravaged provinces. Premier Zhao thanked him for his solicitude.

The two sides agreed that the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship is in accord with the will of the people of the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Fu Hao, Chinese ambassador to Japan, and Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua, vice-presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Kyodo Report on Zhao Talks

OW100737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, Sep 10 (KYODO)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said he hopes to visit Japan next year when he met with visiting Japanese opposition Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri here Thursday. Zhao told Takeiri that he is too busy to visit Japan this year due to domestic economic problems.

Prior to the meeting with Takeiri, Zhao also met with Susumu Nikaido, visiting chairman of the Japanese ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Executive Council. When Nikaido told Zhao that Japan would further cooperate with China, Zhao said cooperation among Japan, the United States and China is strategically important while reiterating approval of a Japanese cooperation plan for Chinese projects.

When Nikaido asked Zhao to visit Japan at the earliest opportunity, Zhao said he cannot visit Japan this year, but he is looking forward to meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at a North-South summit conference to be held in Cancun, Mexico next month.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NIKAIIDO, OTHER LDP MEMBERS

OW100820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met at the Great Hall of the People this morning with Susumu Nikaido, chairman of executive board of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, former chief cabinet secretary of the Tanaka cabinet and member of the Japanese House of Representatives, and Noboru Takeshita, former minister of finance and member of the House of Representatives, and their party.

Susumu Nikaido conveyed the regards of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka to Zhao Ziyang. Premier Zhao expressed his thanks and asked Chairman Nikaido to give his regards to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. Hosts and guests agreed that close political and economic cooperation between China and Japan is of great importance to the peace of Asia and the world.

Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China, was present at the meeting. Also present were Fu Hao, Chinese ambassador to Japan, and Zhang Xiangshan and Sun Pinghua, vice presidents of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Susumu Nikaido left Beijing for home this afternoon.

PRC ACTIVITIES MARK DPRK 33D ANNIVERSARY

Film Reception 7 Sep

OW071312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--A film reception was held at the international club here this afternoon in celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The reception was sponsored by the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Ministry of Culture. Among the guests were Ambassador and Mrs Chon Myong-su and other officials of the Korean Embassy in China, and other Korean comrades in Beijing.

Present at the reception were Chen Xinren and Wang Lanxi, vice-ministers of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Shown at the reception were a Korean documentary film "Korea Rebuilt on the Ruins," and a Chinese feature film "Sha Ou," a story of a Chinese woman volleyballer.

Amity Association Reception

OW071732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--A reception was held here this evening in celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The reception was given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

At the reception, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, extended greetings to Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, officials of the Korean Embassy here and other Koreans, who were invited to attend the reception. He congratulated the Korean people on their success in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 33 years under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party.

Present on the occasion were Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade; Shi Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and leading members of related departments of the Chinese People's liberation Army and the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Korean Film Week Opening

OW081505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--The Korean film week opened at the capital theater here this afternoon in celebration of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Wang Lanxi, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Lin Mohan, vice-minister of culture, and Song Zhiguang, assistant minister of foreign affairs, attended the opening ceremony together with an audience of over 1,000. Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su, his wife and other officials of the Korean Embassy in China, also attended.

SUZUKI CABINET'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN FOREIGN DIPLOMACY

OW051141 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[International current events talk: "The Diplomatic Line of Japan's Zenko Suzuki Cabinet Since it Came to Power More Than a Year Ago"]

[Excerpts] The prominent achievements of Japan's Suzuki cabinet over the past year and more have not been in the field of internal affairs but mainly in its foreign diplomacy. It is said that the past year has been marked by diplomatic achievements of the Suzuki cabinet.

As everyone knows, former Japanese Prime Minister Ohira shifted Japan's diplomatic line from "an omnidirectional diplomacy" to a diplomacy of integrating Japan into the Western camp and strengthening Japan's ties with the United States and Western Europe in order to cope with the Soviet threat. Since the Suzuki cabinet came to power it has inherited and further developed this diplomatic line. Over the past year and more Moscow has launched several diplomatic offensives. Coupling threats with promises, it has tried to make Japan change its policy toward the Soviet Union and to drive a wedge between Japan and the United States and Western Europe so that it can crush them one by one.

At the end of August last year Brezhnev, in a speech in Alma Ata, dished out his so-called strategy of separating politics from economics and demanded that Japan talk about Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation but without mentioning the question of Afghanistan and the return of Japan's northern territories as condition for improving Soviet-Japanese relations. At a report to the 26th CPSU Congress last February, Brezhnev again expressed his wish to establish relations of trust with Japan. Later Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy asked to meet Prime Minister Suzuki. To this series of Moscow offensives Japan responded unequivocally. Suzuki repeatedly pointed out that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its involvement in the Polish incident aggravated international tension and demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw from Afghanistan and not get involved in the Polish incident.

Regarding Japan's northern territories, Prime Minister Suzuki told the Japanese Diet that to develop Japanese-Soviet relations of genuine friendship and cooperation, it is necessary to solve the problem of the return of the four Japanese islands. At a meeting last March with Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy, Japanese Foreign Minister Ito pointed out that to establish relations of trust with Japan the key lay in solving the territorial issue. Ito also decided against arranging a meeting between the Soviet ambassador and Prime Minister Suzuki.

Suzuki's three visits abroad in the first half of this year were most noteworthy. It had virtually become an unwritten law in Japan since after the war that after assuming office the new Japanese prime minister would always visit the United States first. But last January, breaking with this tradition, Prime Minister Suzuki visited the ASEAN nations first. This reflects Japan's emphasis on Asia and the new trend in Japan's foreign diplomacy. In his talks with the ASEAN leaders, Suzuki repeatedly stressed that one of the cornerstones of Japan's foreign policy was promoting wide-ranging cooperation with the ASEAN countries. He expressed support for ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchean question and demanded Vietnam's withdrawal from Kampuchea, thus extending the Japan-ASEAN relations from the economic to the political field.

In May Prime Minister Suzuki visited the United States, held talks with President Reagan and turned Japan-U.S. relations into a formal alliance as embodied in the Japan-U.S. joint communique. It should be recalled that in the 1950's and 1960's Japan was subordinate to the United States, in the 1970's they were partners and during Ohira's tenure they were allied by verbal agreement. This new development was the result of the ever growing Soviet threat, the ever declining U.S. capabilities and the ever increasing importance of Japan's role in the U.S. global strategy.

In June Suzuki visited Europe, revising Japan's longstanding posture of politically attaching importance to the United States while neglecting Europe and of exporting a lot while importing a little in foreign trade. This created a new bridge between NATO and the Japan-U.S. alliance, strengthened the Japan-U.S.-West Europe tripartite relations and enhanced their ability to deal with the Soviet threat. In July Prime Minister Suzuki attended the seven-nation summit in Canada. There he held talks with President Reagan, reaffirming the Japan-U.S. joint communique issued in May and the significance of Japan and The United States becoming allies.

It is no accident that the Suzuki cabinet in its first year and more has concentrated its efforts on foreign affairs. Japan's current strength and the international situation it faces have something to do with the Suzuki cabinet's performance. Faced with the Soviet threat in many ways including in Japan's northern territories, in Southeast Asia, in the Malacca Strait, in the Persian Gulf and in the Middle East, Japan has to rely on the United States, join efforts with West Europe and (?associate) with the Third World to resist the Soviet threat. At the same time Japan also wishes to acquire the status of a political power on the strength of its economic big-power status. The two are in fact closely related.

Indeed, the Suzuki cabinet made a number of achievements in the past years. It will continue along this path in the future.

JAPAN'S PREMIER SUZUKI SAYS USSR THREATENS ASIA

OW041642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 4 Sep 81

["Japanese Prime Minister Rails at Soviet Advance in Asia"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, September 4 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki today said that the primary factors for instability in Asia are Soviet moves to enhance its military build-up and advance to Third World countries. Suzuki made the remarks in a speech at the conclusion of the 3-day fifth Japanese-American private level assembly in Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture.

Suzuki said, "The way to cope with the expansion of the Soviet Union in Third World countries has posed an important question to the West, and this region has no exception. It is due to the Soviet moves that conflicts or disputes in this region are of ever greater significance." He strongly accused the Soviet Union for its policy of expansion. "The Soviet moves to enhance its military build-up in the region worry many countries there," he added.

The Japanese prime minister railed at Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. He stressed, "Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea is a factor of grave instability." He said, "I, once again, strongly request Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea."

On developments in China, Suzuki said, "Though there are factors of instability around China such as military tension along the Sino-Soviet border and the Sino-Vietnamese conflict, the present leaders of China have strengthened unity, taken economic and social modernization as the basis of their policy and tried to act as a positive member in the international community. This can be seen as an important factor for stability in Asia."

He stressed that Japan and the United States should make their respective efforts to help shape a better future for Asia and eliminate the factors of instability.

RENMIN RIBAO ON LESSONS OF HISTORY FOR VIETNAM

HK060303 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by Tao Lin [7118 2651]: "Do They Have the Right To Teach Others?"]

[Text] Answering a question put to him in a recent interview by an AFP correspondent, a Vietnamese leader viciously attacked China for carrying out "aggressive schemes and actions," and also put on the airs of a schoolteacher, babbling that the Chinese leaders "do not understand much the lessons of history." One can only laugh on reading this; one does not really know whether these Hanoi bigwigs understand what is meant by the lessons of history.

What are the lessons of history? In the more than 30 years since the war, the awakened nations and peoples who had suffered oppression have risen up and waged brave and stubborn struggle against the metropolitan states that were ruling them, in order to gain independence and liberation. Hit by the surging tide of this struggle, the colonialist system has rapidly collapsed and large numbers of oppressed nations have gained their independence and embarked on the road of new development. This is an irresistible tide of history. No matter how rich, powerful and well-armed they were, those imperialists and colonialists who attempted to commit aggression against and enslave other peoples and nations had no alternative to eventually packing up and going home after their ignominious defeat, because they went against the tide of history and their unjust cause found scant support. There can certainly be no good end for aggression and expansion. This is the lesson of history. No clear-thinking person will forget this lesson of history.

In order to smash the fetters of colonialism the Vietnamese people advanced wave on wave and suffered bloody sacrifice for several decades; they defeated in succession a number of new and old colonialists who had swaggered through the world for a time and gained their national independence and liberation. This taught the imperialists and colonialists the proper lesson. However, today the bigwigs in Hanoi have completely thrown away this glorious history of the Vietnamese people and the lessons of history. They have inherited the mantle of the aggressors of the past, and wantonly engaged in military aggression without allowing the Vietnamese people to rest and heal the wounds of war; they insist on sending the sons of the Vietnamese people to a foreign battlefield to act as military policemen and cannon fodder, enslave the people of Laos and commit armed aggression against Kampuchea. As the press in Southeast Asia has perspicaciously pointed out, they "have turned from heroes of national independence into the evil tyrants of Southeast Asia."

Now the Hanoi bigwigs are in turn attacking China for engaging in "aggressive schemes and actions." This is really too absurd. We wish to ask: Was China "committing aggression against Vietnam" supporting Vietnam's resistance to U.S. aggression? Is China "committing aggression" against Kampuchea by supporting the Kampuchean people's resistance to Vietnamese aggression? Can you cover up your aggressive schemes and actions against Kampuchea and Southeast Asia by attacking China's "aggressive schemes and actions?"

History is merciless. These Hanoi bigwigs who claim to understand the lessons of history are now following in the footsteps of all aggressors and embarking on an ignominious road of defeat and ruin. Do these people who go against the tide of history understand the lessons of history? Do they have the right to teach others the lessons of history?

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS RAID SRV STRONGHOLD

OW070710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean National Army units and guerrillas wiped out 56 Vietnamese invaders along Highway No. 4 in Kompong Som region early this month, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The National Army and guerrillas raided a Vietnamese stronghold in O Ok Nha Heng on Highway No. 4 late at night on September first, wiping out 25 enemy troops. The following morning, they ambushed a battalion of Vietnamese troops from Prey Nop and O Chamnar heading toward the forests north of O Chamnar in search of guerrillas. They killed 31 Vietnamese including three officers of company or platoon ranks 600 meters away from the O Ok Nha Heng stronghold. In the two battles, the Kampucheans captured five submachine guns and 5,600 cartridges and cut down 1,800 meters of telephone wires.

On August 16, National Army units destroyed an enemy truck moving from Kompong Speu to Kompong Som on Highway 4, killing all the eight Vietnamese aboard. On August 20 and 30, National Army units annihilated over 30 enemies in Chikrong County, Siem Reap Province. On August 21 and 26, the Kampucheans in Kompong Thom Province wiped out 37 enemies and destroyed one ammunition depot in Staung and Kompong Svay Counties. On August 31, they wiped 20 Vietnamese invaders in Ming County, Battambang Province.

Radio Democratic Kampuchea also reported that 447 Vietnamese aggressors in Bavel strongpoint, a major Vietnamese strongpoint in Sisophon region had to abandon the place on August 23, after their line of communication was cut by the guerrillas. On August 22, the National Army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese troops in the northern part of Koh Kong city along Me Teu River. They killed 19 Vietnamese, wounded 20 and captured three. On August 24, they attacked a Vietnamese stronghold in Chipat, south of Koh Kong Province and killed 21 Vietnamese invaders.

AUSTRALIAN SHIP CREW'S ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI

Arrive 3 Sep

OW031844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, September 3 (XINHUA)--The HMAS Swan destroyer escort arrived here today to pay a 5-day official visit to China after weathering a violent storm. This is the first friendly meeting between the armed forces of China and Australia. The escort passed through a hurricane on its way to China. The East China Sea Fleet sent a destroyer to greet the HMAS Swan.

When Commander Sulman, captain of the destroyer escort, stepped down from the ship, Su Rong, deputy commander of the Shanghai units of the East China Sea Fleet, extended his greetings to him. Also present were Jia Defa, deputy commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command, Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn and Mrs. Dunn.

In the evening, the East China Sea Fleet Shanghai units and the Shanghai Garrison Command gave a dinner in honor of the Australian officers and sailors. Earlier Pei Xianbai, vice-mayor of Shanghai, and Shen Peihua, commander of the East China Sea Fleet Shanghai units, had a meeting with Captain Sulman and his wife.

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Han Xu, director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is in Shanghai, was also present. Shen Peihua said in his toast that the visit to China of the Australian destroyer escort marked a good beginning of friendly relations between the armed forces of China and Australia. "We all wish for a peaceful Pacific and are working for it," he said. "However, the hegemonists stretch their hands everywhere, disrupting tranquillity in the Pacific and the world." "We are willing to strengthen solidarity with all peace-loving countries and people against the hegemonists' expansion and aggression," he said.

Captain Sulman said that he felt honored that his vessel is Australia's first naval vessel to visit China. He said, "We have brought with us friendship of the Australian Navy and people for the Chinese Navy and people." He said they looked forward, through this visit, to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the armed forces of Australia and China.

After the banquet, the Australian naval officers and men attended an acrobatic performance.

Greeting From PRC Navy Official

OW041712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, September 4 (XINHUA)--Fu Jize, deputy commander of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Commander Larry Sulman, captain of the Australian destroyer escort HMAS Swan.

Addressing the banquet, Fu said, "The visit by the Australian destroyer escort marks a good beginning for friendly relations between the armed forces of China and Australia. Confronted with hegemonists' aggression and expansion, strengthening friendly relations between the navy of the two countries accords with the interests of the two peoples and is conducive to safeguarding peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the whole world."

In reply, Captain Sulman said, "Both Australia and China belong to the Asia-Pacific region. It is important to enhance mutual understanding." He said he hoped that the current visit will further the friendship between the people and the armed forces of the two countries.

Also present were Lin Zhen, deputy chief of general staff of the navy; Xie Zhenghao, deputy commander of the East China Sea Fleet; Shen Peihua, and Su Rong, commander and deputy commander of the East China Sea Fleet Shanghai units, and Jia Defa, deputy commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command. Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn and Mrs. Dunn were also on hand.

Earlier today, 160 Australian officers and men visited the East China Sea Fleet.

Host Reception 6 Sep

OW071225 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Commander Larry Sulman, captain of the destroyer escort HMAS Swan of the Australian Navy, hosted a reception on board his ship in Shanghai on the evening of 6 September.

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Present on the occasion were Shen Peihua, commander of the Donghai fleet units stationed in Shanghai, Pei Xianbai, vice mayor of the city, Jia Defa, deputy commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command, Su Rong, deputy commander of the Donghai fleet units stationed in Shanghai and others.

On the morning of 6 September, Fu Jize, deputy commander of the PLA Navy, Lin Zhen, deputy chief of staff of the navy, and Xie Zhenghai, first deputy commander of the Donghai fleet, went on board the Australian destroyer escort and were given a warm welcome.

Depart 7 Sep

OW080150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0142 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Shanghai, September 7 (XINHUA)--The Australian HMAS Swan destroyer escort wound up its visit to China and left here today.

Seeing the Australian officers and men off at the wharf were Su Rong, deputy commander of the Shanghai units of the East China Sea Fleet, Jia Defa, deputy commander of the Shanghai garrison, and several hundred Chinese Navy commanders and men.

Before leaving, Captain Larry Sulman said that the visit to China was very successful and left a deep impression on him.

While in Shanghai, the Australian guests visited factories, rural people's communes and schools. They also toured scenic spots and historical sites in Hangzhou and went boating on the West Lake.

GU MU MEETS FRG BANKING DIRECTOR, PARTY 4 SEP

OW041526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with Wilfried Guth, chairman of the board of managing directors of the Deutsche Bank, Federal Republic of Germany, and his party at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The vice-premier extended congratulations on the official establishment of the Beijing representative office of the bank. He said this marked a new stage of development of the friendly cooperation between the two sides.

Gu Mu and Wilfried Guth also exchanged views on further expansion of the cooperation between China and the Deutsche Bank. Guth said, as a banker, he attached great importance to the potentiality of China's economic development. This evening, Wilfried Guth presided over the opening ceremony of the Beijing representative office of the bank.

Chang Yanqing, vice-chairman, and Li Fakui and Wang Weicai, vice-presidents of the Bank of China, and several hundred people from Chinese Government departments and financial and economic circles attended the ceremony.

The Deutsche Bank, one of the biggest commercial banks of the Federal Republic of Germany, started direct business contacts with the Bank of China in 1954.

PRC TRADE UNION GROUP DEPARTS FOR FRG 5 SEP

OW051638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--A Chinese trade union delegation led by Wang Chonglun, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, left here by air today on a friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the metal workers' trade union.

COVERAGE OF BELGIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION VISIT

Meet Gu Mu 7 Sep

OW071725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here today with a cultural delegation from Belgium. The delegation is led by Michel Hansenne, minister of cultural affairs of the French community of Belgium, and Mrs Rika de Backer, state secretary of the Flemish community.

Gu said that a satisfactory development of friendly relations between the two countries has been recorded since the establishment of the China-Belgium diplomatic relations. The current visit of the delegation will certainly contribute to the enhancement of friendship between the two peoples and the development of cultural exchanges between the two countries, he said.

Also present were Zhou Erfu, vice-minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Roger Denorme, Belgian ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived in Beijing, September 5 at the invitation of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries to sign a program for 1982-1983 cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Sign Cooperation Accord

OW081632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Michel Hansenne, minister of cultural affairs of the French community of Belgium, and Mrs Rika de Backer, state secretary of the Flemish community, signed a cultural cooperation program between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Belgium for 1982-1983 on behalf of their respective governments here this evening.

The program was based on a cultural cooperation agreement signed between the two countries December 9, 1980. Under the program, the two countries will strengthen cooperation and exchanges in the fields of education, science, public health, cultural arts and sports; exchange cultural delegations, artists, sportsmen and scientists; mutually provide scholarships; exchange professors to give lectures and conferences, and continue to encourage the direct establishment of cooperation among universities, music groups and broadcast and television institutions. Under the program, China will sponsor an exhibition of Chinese treasures in Belgium in 1982.

Attending the signing ceremony were Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Roger Denorme, Belgian ambassador to China.

Huang Zhen gave a banquet in honor of the Belgian cultural delegation, led by Minister Michel Hansenne and state secretary de Backer, in the Great Hall of the People here September 6.

AGRARIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ITALY REACHED

AU041921 Rome ANSA in English 1910 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (ANSA)--The Italian national research council today wrapped up a 3-year cooperation agreement with the Chinese academy of agrarian science. The document was signed during a visit, scheduled to last ten days, underway here by a delegation of six national research council representatives led by the chairman of the agrarian science commission, Giantommaso Scarascia Mugnozza.

The agreement concluded today follows an accord between Italy's research council and the Chinese Academy of Science in May 1979 and a 1980 agreement with the Chinese Academy of Social Science.

Today's agreement provides for exchanges of scholars and stays in the two countries of each other's researchers in scientific and experimental fields.

Scarascia Mugnozza signed the agreement for the Italian research council and the chairman of the agrarian science academy. Jin Shanbao signed for the Chinese side in a ceremony attended by Chinese Agriculture Minister Lin Hujia and the Italian charge d'affaires in Beijing, Graziella Sombolotti.

FANG YI MEETS WITH ITALIAN DELEGATION 5 SEP

OW051530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of Italian famous personages led by Giuseppe Montalenti, president of the National Academy of Lincei. Present on the occasion were Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Mrs. Graziella Simbolotti, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Italian Embassy in Beijing.

The Italian guests will also visit Shanghai, Guilin and Guangzhou before leaving China.

BELGRADE MARKS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

HK050408 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 81 p 6

[Report by reporter Huang Bingjun [7806 3521 6874]: "Nonaligned Movement Anniversary Marked in Belgrade"]

[Text] Numerous Yugoslav flags and flags of other nonaligned countries are hanging above Belgrade's main streets. The city is filled with a festive atmosphere. This day 20 years ago, the heads of state and government of 25 non-aligned countries held the historic first summit conference of the nonaligned countries in the building where the Federal Assembly meets and adopted the famous Belgrade declaration.

Tonight, a grand meeting to mark the occasion was held in that very same building. Sergej Kraigher, president of the federal Presidium, gave an important speech at the meeting. He said that in the past 20 years, the Nonaligned Movement experienced all kinds of pressures, difficulties and tests, and had grown in strength in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. Today, he said, the nonaligned countries have become the main force in opposing power politics, and opposing foreign intervention, and in striving to establish a new international political and economic order and settling major international issues. The present world situation, Kraigher said, is growing more and more acute and world peace is continuously threatened. Many major international issues cannot be settled and hotbeds of crisis are constantly appearing. At the same time, incidents of using armed force and intervening in other countries internal affairs are increasing. All this requires the Nonaligned Movement to play a greater role. However, what worries us the most is that some nonaligned countries resort to armed force to settle disputes, thus grossly violating the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement. This can only threaten the independence of nonaligned countries and, at the same time, damage the prestige of the Nonaligned Movement.

Present at the meeting were Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Federal Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, prime minister; Lazar Ojsov, president of the Central Committee of the Leagues of Communists of Yugoslavia; and other leaders of the country.

After the meeting, Markovic, president of the Federal Assembly, unveiled a monument in commemoration of the first summit conference of the nonaligned countries in the great hall of the assembly.

The historical significance of the Belgrade conference lies in its laying the foundation for the Nonaligned Movement. The basic principles and goals formulated at that meeting have become the common guiding principles of action of the nonaligned countries. These basic principles show that the nonaligned countries are first of all a nonaligned, independent factor in international relations. The Nonaligned Movement explicitly states that it is an important factor in opposing imperialism and hegemonism and in safeguarding world peace and security. The history of the past 20 years has fully proved that the Nonaligned Movement is powerful and vital.

Recent speeches and articles of the Yugoslav leaders have all stressed the increasingly serious international situation at present. The confrontation between the two super-powers and between the two military blocs headed by them have sharpened, the armaments race is steadily increasing and none of the acute international conflicts has been settled. People can see that even among the nonaligned countries, problems have repeatedly occurred. Nonaligned Afghanistan has been invaded by the Soviet Union. Non-aligned Kampuchea is militarily occupied by the self-styled "nonaligned" Vietnam. Iraq and Iran, two nonaligned countries, are fighting each other. Most recently, nonaligned Angola is again suffering from armed invasion by apartheid South Africa. In short, the Nonaligned Movement is faced with serious challenges and tests. However, as long as the Nonaligned Movement actively strengthens its activities and adheres to its principles, it can certainly overcome difficulties and continue to forge ahead.

In marking this great event, many people have pointed out that the role played by the Nonaligned Movement in future international affairs is not determined by whether or not there is this or that noted leader participating in it, but by whether or not the non-aligned countries are adhering to the basic principles and goals formulated at the Belgrade conference. There is no doubt that Yugoslavia will adhere to the policy of nonalignment and will continue to play its important role in the Nonaligned Movement.

BULGARIAN ENVOY HOSTS BEIJING RECEPTION 8 SEP

OW081310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--Bulgarian Ambassador to China Nayden Beltchev and Mrs. Beltchev gave a reception here today in celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state and the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Among the guests at the reception were Lin Hujia, Chinese minister of agriculture; Zhong Xidong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chen Jie, vice-minister of foreign trade. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

CCP WORKERS' DELEGATION RECEIVED BY ROMANIA'S BANC

OW091802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, September 9 (XINHUA)--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, today received all members of the visiting Chinese Communist Party workers' delegation.

The Chinese delegation was led by Xu Mengxia, secretary of the Sichuan provincial party committee, and Re Di, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Banc gave an account of Romania's recent achievements in socialist construction and her course charted for future economic development. He stressed the importance of furthering the friendly ties between the parties and peoples of Romania and China.

Present on the occasion were: Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the Romanian Party Central Committee, and Chinese Ambassador Chen Shuliang.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on August 20 to attend the celebrations of the 37th anniversary of Romania's liberation. It toured industrial enterprises, agricultural establishments and cultural and educational institutions in the capital and a number of counties. The delegation will leave here for home tomorrow.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF EGYPT'S FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Huang Hua Meeting 9 Sep

OW091518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua held talks with visiting Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali here today. In a sincere and friendly atmosphere, they had wide-ranging and in-depth discussions on world situation of today, the Middle East, Afghan and Kampuchean problems in particular.

Taking part in the talks on the Egyptian side were Under Secretary in the Foreign Ministry Salah ad-Din ash-Sha'rawi and Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim. On the Chinese side were Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Canming, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Lian Tianjun and Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Liu Chun.

Mme. 'Amal Husayn Hayri, Mr. 'Ali's wife, visited the palace museum earlier today.

'Ali Comments on Huang Talks

NC091312 Cairo MENA in English 1120 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (MENA)--Under [as received] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy premier and foreign minister and his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua opened today their first session of talks. The Egyptian side included the first foreign Under-Secretary Ambassador Salah Sha'rawi and Egypt's ambassador here 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim. Meanwhile the Chinese side was represented by deputy foreign minister and deputy premier for economic relations with foreign countries.

The Egyptian side expounded during the session his viewpoint regarding international attitudes towards the Middle East and Palestinian issues, Kamal Hasan 'ali said following the three hours session. The two sides made a comprehensive review of the Middle East (?situation) in general and the foreign threats represented in the threat against Afghanistan, South (?Yemen) and Horn of Africa and the Libyan intervention in Chad and Africa, Hasan 'Ali said. He added the Egyptian side had expounded Egypt's stance towards the Iraqi-Iranian war and the deteriorated situation in Iran.

They also reviewed the peace process with Israel and Egypt's efforts for a peaceful settlement for the Palestinian issue. They also discussed recent events following the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Saudi Arabia's efforts with U.S. to reach this agreement and Egypt's visualization for the progress that could be made in resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Egypt also put its visualisation towards resumption of tripartite talks on September 23 and 24.

Hasan 'Ali said the Chinese side underlined during the talks importance of self-determination and legitimate rights of the Palestinians. The Chinese also showed interest in Sino-Arab relations.

The two delegations then reviewed the situation in Africa and Al-Qadhdhafi's attempts to conclude a friendship treaty with Ethiopia and South Yemen.

'Ali said that the Chinese side raised several queries to the Egyptian, many of which centered on the Mideast situation and the peace issue, in particular, as well as the role that could be played by countries of the region to resolve the crisis.

There was also an overall review of Sino-Egyptian ties which are excellent, particularly in the political and economic fields as well as in the sphere of technical cooperation, 'Ali said. He stressed that the two countries were pursuing almost the same policy concerning many issues and world problems, including arms limitations, nuclear disarmament, the North-South dialogue and international detente.

The second round of Sino-Egyptian talks would be held tonight during which the Chinese side was scheduled to present its viewpoint on various international issues.

Asked about China's stance on various international issues, the Chinese foreign minister said that his toast speech during the dinner he gave last night in honour of his Egyptian counterpart, presented his country's views. In his toast speech he voiced China's appreciation of Egypt's and President as-Sadat's efforts to revive the economy and to establish world peace and democracy. He also lauded Egypt's positive neutrality and its role among Third World countries in their struggle against foreign domination and aggression, specially its condemnation of aggressive acts in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and elsewhere.

As-Sadat Message to Ye Jianying

NC092015 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (MENA)--Ye Jianying, Chinese head of state and chairman of the National People's Congress, received today a personal message from President Anwar as-Sadat. The message was conveyed by Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, during his meeting today with Ye Jianying. They discussed international issues of joint interest, the Mideast situation and means of activating bilateral relations.

The Egyptian deputy premier is due to confer tomorrow with the head of the ruling party's Central Committee. He will also visit China's Great Wall and make a sightseeing tour of the city before heading for Pyongyang for a 4-day visit to North Korea.

Meets Zhao Ziyang 9 Sep

OW091652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier of the State Council, met at Zhongnanhai today with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian deputy premier and foreign minister, and his party. During the meeting, Zhao Ziyang and the Egyptian guests had discussed international issues of interest to both sides and the development of bilateral relations between China and Egypt.

'Ali forwarded a letter from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to Premier Zhao. Zhao thanked 'Ali for the letter, saying that President as-Sadat has made unremitting efforts for developing Egyptian-Chinese friendship and cooperation.

'Ali said that the Egyptian Government attaches great importance to enhancing relations with China. He praised China's policies toward the Third World as policies adhering to principles. He said that while carrying out cooperation with the Third World countries, China never intends to control these countries.

Zhao Ziyang asked 'Ali to convey regards from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and from himself to President as-Sadat. He also reaffirmed Chairman Ye and the Chinese Government's invitation to President as-Sadat to visit China.

This evening, 'Ali and his wife, 'Amal Husayn Hayri, and their party attended a dance-drama entitled "Silk Road Episode."

Deng Xiaoping Meeting 10 Sep

OW100808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met visiting Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Deng Xiaoping said that China's Great Wall and Egypt's pyramids symbolize the greatness of the two ancient cultures. The people of the two countries have loved peace since ancient times. Commenting on the deputy prime minister's successful talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua yesterday, Vice-Chairman Deng said: "The views of our two sides are identical or similar on many issues. In international affairs, our two countries consult and cooperate with each other. Our bilateral relations have developed satisfactorily too."

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt is grateful for China's sincere assistance to Egypt, and highly appreciates the fruitful cooperation in various fields between the two countries.

Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Canming and Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Liu Chun attended the meeting. Under Secretary of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry Salah ad-Din ash-Sha'rawi and Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim were also present.

PRC OFFICIALS MEET EGYPTIAN GUESTS, DANCE TROUPE

OW071912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--An Egyptian folk dance troupe gave its premiere here this evening at the auditorium of the nationalities' palace of culture. Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, watched the performance. During intermission, they met with 'Abd al-Fatah ash-Shafuq, under-secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Culture, and his wife, Nadia Muhammad; Muhammad Mahmud Khail, director of the troupe; D. Jamal as-Salama, the orchestra's conductor, and the leading dancers of the troupe.

Among those attending the performance this evening were: Zhong Xidong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Lanxi, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Wu Xue, vice-minister of culture; Bai Jiefu, vice-mayor of Beijing, and Liu Chun, Chinese ambassador to Egypt, as well as the Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Izz al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim and Mrs. Ibrahim.

The Egyptian artists arrived in Beijing, September 5 at the invitation of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. They will give three more performances before going to Guangzhou.

COVERAGE OF MADAGASCAR POLITICAL DELEGATION VISIT

Ji Pengfei Hosts Banquet

OW031720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this evening with a delegation of the Madagascar revolutionary vanguard.

The delegation is led by Pierre Simon, member of the Political Bureau of the vanguard and minister of rural development and land reform.

After the meeting, Ji hosted a banquet in honor of the delegation. In a toast, Vice-Premier Ji said that after the Second World War, the African countries have become an important force in opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism and safeguarding world peace. "The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people have always supported the African people in their struggle for independence, liberation and national construction," he said. Ji reiterated, "China firmly supports the Namibian people's heroic struggle for independence and is opposed to the obstinate stand of the white racist regime of South Africa." Talking about China-Madagascar relations, Ji stressed new development in friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples. "The current visit to China of the revolutionary vanguard will contribute to building and developing friendly relations between the two parties," he said.

Pierre Simon said his delegation is visiting China to exchange views on the establishment and development of friendly relations between the two parties. "We wish that our current visit will benefit both our parties," he said. He said the support of the People's Republic of China and other countries upholding peace, freedom and justice for the African people in their desire for existence, life and development is "humanitarian." "It is worthy of our appreciation and high appraisal," he said.

Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and He Kang, vice-minister of the State Agricultural Commission, attended the meeting and the banquet. Also present was Julien Evariste Ratsimbazafy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Madagascar Embassy here.

The delegation members arrived in Beijing yesterday and today on a friendship visit at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Talks With Ji Pengfei 5 Sep

OW051602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, held two rounds of talks today and yesterday with Pierre Simon, leader of the delegation of the Madagascar revolutionary vanguard, member of the Political Bureau of the vanguard and minister of rural development and land reform of Madagascar. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. Pierre Simon briefed Ji Pengfei on the Madagascar people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism. He said the people of Madagascar have never resigned to other's rule, but, have waged an "unremitting struggle to win national independence and safeguard the state sovereignty." Madagascar is now pursuing a foreign policy of seeking friendship with the people of other countries and of opposing imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination, he said. He also gave an account of the development of the Madagascar revolutionary vanguard and its goals and basic tasks.

Ji Pengfei briefed the guests on the current situation in China and the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which was held not long ago. Referring to CCP's foreign policy, he said, "Strengthening unity, friendship and cooperation with the Third World countries, including African countries, is our fixed policy formulated by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. China will adhere to this policy unswervingly." He said, "China's fundamental interests are identical with those of the African and other Third World countries. The Chinese people always turn towards the Third World and the African peoples."

Also present at the talks were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Julien Evariste Ratsimbazafy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Madagascar Embassy in China.

CCP'S ZHU LIANG MEETS GUYANESE LEADERS 26 AUG

OW291335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 29 Aug 81

[Text] Georgetown, August 28 (XINHUA)--Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the Guyanese People's National Congress (PNC) and Guyanese president, and Ptolemy A. Reid, PNC general secretary and prime minister, received Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCP) on August 26 and today respectively.

Zhu Liang came here on August 20 to attend the PNC's fourth biennial congress as CCP special representative. Burnham told Zhu that he was happy to welcome for the first time a CCP representative to attend the PNC congress. He expressed his desire for a further development of the relations between the two parties and the two countries of Guyana and China. He expressed his sympathy for the flood-stricken people in China's Sichuan Province.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS BRAZIL'S NATIONAL DAY

OW071226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Brazilian Ambassador to China Aloisio Napoleao today gave a reception at the Embassy in celebration of Brazil's National Day. Among the guests were Minister of Forestry Yong Wentao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS NOTED CHILEAN PAINTER

OW051222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met here yesterday with Jose Venturelli, noted Chilean painter, and his daughter Paz Venturelli, and gave a dinner in their honor. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

The Chilean guests arrived in Beijing September 3 on a visit to China.

PHILHARMONIC DELEGATION VISITS LATIN AMERICA

OW041246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA)--A six-member delegation of China's central philharmonic society is leaving by air tomorrow for a fortnight's visit to Colombia at the invitation of the Colombia-China Friendship Association. This was announced today by the China performance company.

The delegation headed by pianist Liu Shikun will also visit Ecuador, Venezuela and Peru. Sheng Zhongguo, one of China's leading violinists, soprano Fu Haiyan and mezzo-soprano Zuo Wei, are also members of the delegation. The four musicians will perform Chinese Latin American folk music as well as works by Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, Liszt, Bach, Schubert and Puccini. Liu Shikun and Sheng Zhongguo will give piano and violin recitals other than the concerts in association with the two singers.

Liu Shikun won a special prize at the Liszt international piano competition in 1956 and won second prize at the Tchaikovsky international contest in Moscow two years later.

On behalf of the delegation, which also includes an accompanist and an interpreter, Liu said he hope their visit "may help enhance the friendship between China and Latin America."

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION CONCLUDES 10 SEP

OW101548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--The 20th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress closed here today. Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. A decision to convene the fourth plenary session of the Fifth NPC and the summary report on the national county-level direct election were adopted at the meeting. The meeting decided that the terms for the people's congresses elected in the county-level direct election, which started in the latter half of 1979 on trial basis and is due to be finished at the end of this year, began from 1981. The meeting also approved a decision, proposed by the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court, to extend the time limit for handling certain criminal cases. The decision was made by the committee after hearing an explanation on the proposal by Wang Fu, deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The decision stipulates that the time limit for handling grave and complicated cases and some cases from remote areas that cannot be administered within the present criminal procedure time limit, can be extended with the approval of the standing committees of the provincial, autonomous regional and municipal people's congresses from 1981 to 1983.

At the suggestion of Premier Zhao Ziyang, the meeting heard an explanation by Vice-Premier Zhang Aiping on the amalgamation of the Seventh and the Eighth Ministries of Machine-Building. A resolution was adopted at the meeting to merge the work of the two ministries by keeping the seventh and abolishing the eighth.

Among those attending the closing meeting were Vice-Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Seypidin, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Xi Zhongxun and Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan. Also present were Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, and leaders of the Standing Committees of provincial, autonomous regional and municipal people's congresses.

Fourth Session in November

OW101206 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--The fourth session of the Fifth National People's Congress will be convened in Beijing in November this year, the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC decided here today at its 20th session.

The main agenda will include a report on economic work made by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Government Reshuffle

OW101208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--Several decisions on appointments and removals were adopted at the 20th session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress here today. Zheng Tuobin was appointed to relieve Li Qiang as minister of foreign trade. Mo Wenxiang was appointed to relieve Lu Dong as minister of the Third Ministry of Machine-Building. Song Jiwen was made minister of light industry. Liu Jianzhang was appointed to replace Guo Weicheng as minister of railways. Li Menghua was appointed to relieve Wang Meng as minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission. Zhou Renshan, Zou Yu and Xiang Chunyi were appointed deputy directors of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee. Jiang Wen was made deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Tian Jia was appointed president of the Military Court of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Chen Tan was appointed president of the Higher Railway Transport Court. Lin Zi'an was appointed chief procurator of the National Railway Transport Procuratorate.

Education Minister Reports

OW081226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--China's Education Minister Jiang Nanxiang reaffirmed that many guiding principles for education enunciated by Chairman Mao Zedong were "correct and of far-reaching significance." In his report to the 20th session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress here yesterday, Jiang Nanxiang said that these principles include the idea that socialist education must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture. These also include the concept of the intellectuals serving the people whole-heartedly and not divorcing themselves from the workers and peasants, and of integrating theory with practice, as well as his expositions on ideological-political work among the students, the minister said.

Late Chairman Mao had made errors in this field in his late years by appraising the socialist schools as the old schools ruled by bourgeois intellectuals, Jiang Nanxiang said. A distinction must be made between these errors and Mao Zedong Thought, he noted. The policy that "education must serve the proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" that Chairman Mao advocated was correct, he said.

Ideological and political work in schools should be improved, the minister said, and the corrosive influence of the ideology of exploiting classes should be resisted. Today's students, he went on, in the main were good in that they were patriotic, supported modernization and studied hard. However, he added, there were also students who were prone to the trend of bourgeois liberalization and lacked revolutionary aspiration.

More effective education in the need to adhere to the party leadership and the socialist road must be conducted among the students, Jiang Nanxiang said. The teaching of Marxist theory, collectivism, communist virtues and the value of labour must be strengthened, he said.

In his capacity of vice-chairman of the academic degrees committee under the State Council, Jiang Nanxiang also reported on the institution of the awarding of academic degrees in China. The aim, he said, was to increase the ranks of highly qualified people who were specialists with a Marxist orientation. He pointed out that the degrees system was not the only method for recognition of able people, conferring such titles as "model teacher" and "advanced worker" should also be formalized in the future to acknowledge the creative contributions of the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

On Mao's Educational Policy

OW090616 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--In his 7 September report to the 20th session of the NPC Standing Committee on ideological and political work in schools, Education Minister Jiang Nanxiang emphatically pointed out that ideological and political education is an important component of school education. If we fail to use Marxism-Leninism to occupy the ideological field in schools and let various nonproletarian ideas spread unchecked, it is nonfulfillment of our responsibility as leaders. In dealing with various erroneous tendencies, we must not cast away the weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

Jiang Nanxiang said: The Ministry of Education convened a national conference on ideological and political education in schools in early August of this year. The conference concentrated on the discussion of two questions: 1) studying and implementing the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee according to the actual conditions on the educational front; 2) strengthening and improving ideological and political education in schools under the guidance of the resolution.

Jiang Nanxiang said: In accordance with the guidelines set forth in the resolution, the national conference on ideological and political education in schools conscientiously studied and discussed Comrade Mao Zedong's expositions on education, holding that many guiding principles for education enunciated by him are correct and of far-reaching significance. For example, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically, and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture; it is essential to implement the principle of being both Red and expert; and it is necessary to show concern for the growth of the younger generation and to see to it that young people keep fit, study hard and work well. Comrade Mao Zedong also pointed out: the question of "for whom?" is fundamental; it is a question of principle. He stressed the need to serve the people wholeheartedly. He called for young students to make progress both ideologically and politically. All departments should be responsible for ideological and political work; the Communist Party, the CYL, the government departments responsible for the work and the schools' principals and teachers in particular should concern themselves with ideological and political work. He also pointed out that intellectuals should integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and establish the proletarian world outlook by studying Marxism-Leninism and through social practice and work. He emphasized the importance of fostering the Marxist study style of seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice. The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the concept of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts advanced by him are also of extremely important significance for guiding educational work. The scientific theses of Comrade Mao Zedong and many other outstanding leaders of our party on education are a component of Mao Zedong Thought. They have been and will be the guidelines we must uphold in educational work. We must make a distinction between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years.

In dealing with the policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong, Jiang Nanxiang said that in recent years, some newspapers and journals have published articles criticizing this policy and considering it a product of the left deviationist line. But the CCP Central Committee Secretariat holds that this policy is correct and should be upheld in the future. This policy plays a positive role in strengthening and improving ideological and political education in schools, resisting the corrosive influence of the ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes, and combating and preventing the tendency of bourgeois liberalization. At the same time, it is conducive to overcoming the erroneous tendency of simply going after the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade, strengthening students' concept of labor and correctly combining the education system with the labor and cadre systems.

After reviewing our achievements and mistakes in education since the founding of the PRC, Jiang Nanxiang pointed out that the achievements made on the educational front over the past 32 years, with the exception of the 10 turbulent years of special circumstances, are primary, the basic experiences have proven to be useful and the contingent of educational workers who have been tempered and rigorously tested for years is reliable. Now some people spread the allegation that education in new China, from theory to practice, is no good and that socialist schools have not trained any talented people.

Such views do not conform to objective reality. A large number of people with professional skills whom have trained are working on various fronts throughout for the realization of the four modernizations. There are indeed many outstanding, talented people among them.

Jiang Nanxiang stressed that while resolutely and thoroughly correcting mistakes in our work, we must fully affirm our achievements, treasure the successful experiences that have been proved correct in practice and rely on the contingents of faithful educational workers to carry forward achievements, correct mistakes and continue the advance along the socialist road.

Jiang Nanxiang said that ideologically, today's students are in the main good in that they ardently love the motherland, look forward to the four modernizations, study hard, are keen on making progress and support the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. As a result, a large number of three-good students and advanced collectives have come to the fore. Since the beginning of this year, various types of schools at various levels have stepped up education in the four basic principles, vigorously promoted the building of socialist spiritual civilization and carried out "five stresses and four beauties" and "learn from Lei Feng and foster new habits" activities. Thus, the atmosphere in schools has further developed in a healthy way and many gratifying phenomena have emerged. However, among the students there are some that merit our close attention. Some students waver in their confidence in the Communist Party and have doubts about Mao Zedong Thought and the superiority of the socialist system. Influenced by the bourgeois liberalist trend, some students even try to break away from the party's leadership and deviate from the socialist road. Lacking revolutionary ideals and admiring the bourgeois way of life, some students harbor individualist and anarchist ideas to a serious extent, are morally degenerate and even commit crimes in violation of the law.

Jiang Nanxiang pointed out: There are complex historical and social reasons for the above ideological problems. These situations show that in view of both long-term needs and the current situation, it is very necessary to further strengthen ideological and political education in schools.

Jiang Nanxiang said: Comrades on the educational front have vigorously done their work in the past 2 years. But it should also be recognized that generally weakness and laxness exist in our ideological and political work. Their main manifestations are erroneous words and deeds which run counter to the four basic principles, failure to take the initiative in correctly criticizing and struggling against such erroneous words and deeds whenever necessary and doing our work in a passive way.

Jiang Nanxiang said: Schools are places for educating the new socialist generation. A major task of schools is to educate large numbers of students in the Marxist world outlook and in communist morality so that they can resist the influence of decadent bourgeois and remaining feudal ideology, combat the influence of various erroneous ideas and carry forward the pioneering and dedicated spirit of serving socialist modernization. It is necessary to step up the ideological and political education of students in the following four aspects:

1. Educate the students in the four basic principles by using the weapon of the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.
2. Strengthen and improve education in Marxist theory.
3. Strengthen education in collectivism and communist morality.
4. Strengthen education in labor.
5. Jiang Nanxiang particularly stressed: Large numbers of students should be made to further understand through education that the victory of the democratic revolution in our country was won under the leadership of the Communist Party and that the building of a modern, powerful socialist country also needs the leadership of the Communist Party.

Jiang Nanxiang said that it is necessary to build a stable and compact contingent of competent political workers in order to strengthen ideological and political education in schools. Ideological and political education is also a science which should continuously accumulate and sum up experiences and explore objective laws. Like teachers, political cadres in schools are also educational workers and teachers of students. Their work and contributions should also be recognized, supported and encouraged by society. In strengthening ideological and political education in schools, it is essential to mobilize and rely on all schoolteachers and cadres to work together. To continuously raise the teachers' ideological and political level is an important link to be grasped in strengthening ideological and political education among students.

Jiang Nanxiang expressed the earnest hope that educators will work together to do a good job in the ideological and political education of students in close coordination with theoretical, literary and art, press and publishing circles and with the CYL, trade unions, women's federations and other organizations.

On Academic Degrees

OW091437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (XINHUA)--In his report to the 20th session of the NPC Standing Committee on 7 September concerning the work of conferring academic degrees, Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang said: The discipline and evaluation panel of the academic degrees committee of the State Council last month authorized the country's first group of 145 units and 805 branches of learning and specialized institutions to confer doctoral degrees, 1,143 teachers to guide doctoral candidates and 471 units and 2,957 branches of learning and specialized institutions to confer master's degrees.

Jiang Nanxiang said: The system of academic degrees was established to meet the object needs of promoting the development of education and science in our country and of accelerating the growth of advanced specialized personnel in our country. "The PRC academic degrees regulations" were approved in February 1980 at the 13th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. This was important legislation for developing our country's education and science and also a major event that attracted attention both at home and abroad.

He said: The academic degrees committee of the State Council has done a great deal of work in the past year or so by working in close coordination with other departments concerned: organs leading the work of conferring academic degrees were established by actively implementing the academic degrees regulations; several documents governing the implementation of the academic degrees regulations were discussed and drawn up; discipline and evaluation panel under the academic degrees committee of the State Council was set up which embraces 10 branches of learning, including philosophy, economics, jurisprudence, education, literature, history, physics, engineering, agronomy and medicine; the initial and final reviews were completed for the country's first group of units authorized to confer doctoral and master's degrees; in keeping with the policy of "quality first, gradual development" and the principle of "upholding standards, strict demands, quality assurance and fairness and reasonableness" put forth by the academic degrees committee of the State Council, experts of the discipline and evaluation panel reviewed the list of branches of learning, specialized institutions and teachers approved during the initial screening to see whether they are suitable to cast the final ballots approving the country's first group of units authorized to confer doctoral and master's degrees.

Explaining the characteristics of the academic degrees system in our country, Jiang Nanxiang stressed that the following three points should be upheld: 1) We must adhere to the socialist orientation. We must bring up advanced specialized personnel who are both Red and expert through the system of academic degrees. We ask applicants for academic degrees in our country to support the CCP leadership and the socialist system.

They must have not only the required academic level but also the ideal to serve the socialist cause and the people as well. This point is different from the capitalist countries. 2) We must emphasize the rule of integrating principle with practice. The applicants for academic degrees at all levels must maintain both the corresponding academic level in the basic theory and specialized knowledge in their branches of learning and the ability to solve practical problems. Neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. 3) We must adhere to the principle of stressing quality first. The academic degrees of our country must be worthy of the name and not be in name only. Our academic degrees system must put an end to all practices that are against science and irresponsible to the state.

Jiang Nanxiang pointed out: An academic degree is one of the important criteria for measuring academic level. While the academic degrees system is an important method to promote the upbringing of specialized personnel, it is not the only method. Other regulations should be drawn up step by step to confer various titles of honor, (such as model teacher, model instructor and advanced worker), to acknowledge the creative contributions of workers, peasants and intellectuals so as to promote the level of proficiency in all fields and accelerate socialist construction in our country.

Zhou Weizhi Delivers Report

OW100310 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi delivered a report to the 20th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on the major achievements made in cultural and art work. He also reviewed the shortcomings and errors--the tendency for bourgeois liberalism in particular--in current cultural and art work and suggested that efforts must be made to put an end to lax and weak leadership, carry out criticism and self-criticism correctly and strengthen ideological leadership to attain a still more flourishing creation of literary and art works.

Zhou Weizhi said: After the downfall of the "gang of four," particularly since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the cultural and art front has abolished the left errors in guiding our past work, implemented the party's policy on intellectuals and principles and policies on literature and art and made achievements rarely seen since the founding of the PRC. A thriving situation is beginning to appear on the front. In recent years creation of literary and art works and their presentations and exhibitions have become increasingly active and prosperous. Large numbers of works have been created in various departments of literature and art including novels, poems, dramas, films, fine arts, music, dance, quyi [folk music], acrobatics and photography. The scope of subjects has widened and types, forms and styles diversified as well. Various kinds of local operas and folk art forms and the traditional literature and art of minority nationalities have been restored and developed. In the area of literature and art theory and literary and art criticism, the literary and art workers have also accomplished a great deal of useful work and in combining theoretical study with practice in the new period. Many new people have appeared on the literary and art front. Some new development has also occurred in various organizations of cultural and art undertakings since the initial phases of readjustment and consolidation following their restoration.

Zhou Weizhi said: The masses of writers and artists warmly support the great historical transformation undertaken by the party since the third plenary session. However, not everyone can adopt a correct attitude toward the new situations and new problems emerging in this period of transformation. Added to this are the aftermath of the decade of domestic turmoil, the continuing influences of the old ideologies and habits of the old society and the influence of bourgeois ideology and culture following the open door policy. As a result, the tendency of bourgeois liberalism has emerged in literary and art work.

Zhou Weizhi said: There are some people in the literary and art circles who are setting ideological emancipation and the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" against the four basic principles. Some have even gone so far as to describe the four basic principles as four restrictions and four sticks. Some have renounced party leadership. There are even some people who are advocating the "growth of a few bones of rebellion" in a playwright. Some people are opposed to taking the social effect of literary and art creation into consideration, thinking that literature and art is no less than the self-expression of writers and artists. These situations demonstrate that in the literary and art circles there are a small number of people who demand "absolute freedom," pursue the "rights" of extreme individualism and want to divorce themselves from the leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist road and advocate bourgeois liberalism. The film script "Bitter Love" is a typical example and should be seriously criticized. However, the attitude toward author Bai Hua should be one of unity, education and help.

Zhou Weizhi criticized some literary works for misrepresenting life, recklessly concocting stories by following fantastic plots or creating sensual stimulation. Some art performances are vulgar in style. Traditional theatrical works are indiscriminately performed, without paying attention to changing their contents. As a result, good and bad works appear together and so on.

He pointed out: Vulgar literary works and performances that are unhealthy in content and art, publicize the bourgeois world outlook and spread bourgeois and feudalistic ideas and sentiments are extremely harmful to the spiritual life of the people, especially to the healthy growth of young people. They are also harmful to the sound development of socialist literature and art. This has aroused dissatisfaction among audiences and readers.

In examining the shortcomings and mistakes of the Ministry of Culture, Zhou Weizhi said: The main problem is that the Ministry of Culture has failed to justly and forcefully publicize and uphold the four basic principles by taking a clear-cut stand and conducting a serious criticism of and the necessary struggle against works and statements running counter to these principles. Its leadership in this regard is weak and lax and has serious shortcomings and mistakes. It should make a self-criticism.

He said: We must not let erroneous tendencies spread unchecked. We must take a firm, clear-cut stand and wage the necessary struggle against them.

Zhou Weizhi said: We must criticize erroneous tendencies and, at the same time, pay attention to the method of criticism and make a distinction between the two different types of contradictions. Many existing contradictions are contradictions among the people. In handling contradictions among the people, we must start from the desire for unity and arrive at a new unity on a new basis through criticism and self-criticism. By criticizing and struggling against erroneous tendencies, we should vigorously carry out the work of literary and art criticism and bring it onto the track of regular, sound development.

He said that there were inappropriate, excessive criticisms and struggles against writers and artists in the past. That produced adverse effects. We must draw a lesson from this. There should be no more campaigns. We should use the blooming flowers and rich fruits to remove worries and anxieties from people's minds. Now there are indeed a very small number of people at home and abroad who always try to find some pretext for rumormongering and mudslinging. They have babbled that China's policies on intellectuals and literature and art have changed, "restrictions" are to be imposed in literature and art, "a cold wave has come again," China will slip back into the old rut, campaigns are to be started and so on. In making such allegations, they are vainly attempting to sow dissension among people and undermine our excellent situation of stability and unity. Rumors will invariably be exploded. We must uphold the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and make sound literary and art criticism in order to promote a new thriving of socialist literature and art.

Zhou Weizhi said: The Ministry of Culture is prepared to carry out the following tasks well:

1. The Ministry of Culture will provide film production and other art activities with clear policy guidelines and plans to promote a further thriving of literary and art creations. The scope of subjects for creative literary and art works should be widened. Writers and artists should be encouraged to go deep into the realities of life and to reflect the new life, new outlook, new ideas and new persons in the new socialist period. More efforts should be made to portray and train new socialist persons.
2. The Ministry of Culture will try to do a good job in building the ranks of writers and artists and continue raising their political consciousness, ideological and professional levels. It is necessary to vigorously promote the study of the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong, pay attention to acquiring a communist world outlook and encourage writers and artists to forge close ties with the masses. We should use the method of criticism and self-criticism to continuously improve ourselves. People should be encouraged to be both Red and expert and to have both ability and political integrity. We must not do one thing and neglect the other.
3. The Ministry of Culture will try to do a good job in the readjustment and consolidation of cultural undertakings, systematically reform the administrative structure and system in cultural affairs and strive to improve the quality of cultural and art work and activities in every aspect.
4. The Ministry of Culture will conscientiously implement the CCP Central Committee's "directive on showing concern for the cultural life of the people" and organize various cultural and art forces to do overall planning and make arrangements for the cultural life of the masses. At present and for a fairly long time to come, the Ministry of Culture will concentrate on making proper arrangements for the cultural life of the people in the rural areas.

WANG RENZHONG ATTENDS LITERARY, ART FORUM

OW091628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--Beijing's leading writers and artists at a recent meeting agreed that stronger party leadership was necessary in the effort to overcome liberalization tendencies in the field of literature and art.

Called by the Ministry of Culture and China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the meeting discussed the suggestions and criticisms made earlier by Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang on strengthening party leadership in ideological work.

More than 50 people attended the forum, including prominent literary critics.

As an example of liberalization tendencies, the much-talked-of filmscript, "Unrequited Love" by army writer Bai Hua, was analyzed.

Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the party's Central Committee, attended.

Zhou Yang, deputy head of the Propaganda Department and president of the China federation, said efforts should be made to improve the present situation. Literature and art has shown vigour and achieved much in the past two years. Now we are faced with the task of affirming the progress, improving the weak points, and overcoming bourgeois liberalization tendencies. He mentioned the film script "Unrequited Love" as showing an erroneous inclination. Criticism is necessary, and the author should be helped to understand his problem, he said. Even talented writers should not reject criticism. Without criticism and self-criticism, literature and art will stagnate. He hoped the practice of criticism and self-criticism would enhance the unity of the art circles and propel socialist culture forward.

Liu Baiyu, prose writer and army culture minister, said that at this important turn in the Chinese history, it can be expected that all kinds of ideas and views should come up, including those that encourage departure from party leadership and the socialist path. The answer is to strengthen party leadership and uphold the socialist orientation. Literary criticism must first distinguish between the enemy and the people, and right from wrong. It should be principled and at the same time find the right way and method. When the method is wrong, no good can come out of it.

Zhang Guangnian, critic and vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers Association, said the literary and art world which has only recently revived from the disastrous "Cultural Revolution" is showing promise. It must not be injured, he said. Criticisms that are correct and reasonable will not bring harm to unity and stability, but crude criticisms will. At the same time, greater harm can be done if literary activities that oppose socialism are not criticised in time.

Yao Xueying, author of historical novels, said realism in literature does not mean eulogy only. It carries criticism and exposure too. But criticism must be correctly aimed, that is, for the good of socialism. "While we are above whitewashing real life, we will not agree to distortion of reality in socialist China, or to the claim that the uglier the paint the deeper realism feels its power," he said.

Zhao Xun, vice chairman of Chinese Dramatists Association, said as a reaction to the high-handed policy toward the masses during the "Cultural Revolution," some people now pursued complete and, indeed, unlimited democracy and freedom. While this is understandable, bourgeois liberalization tendencies began to spread, taking advantage of this frame of mind. He also said it was necessary to continue to oppose leftist errors while rejecting liberalization.

Chen Huangmei, film critic and vice minister of culture, said that with the experience of the "Cultural Revolution," quite a number of writers, with irreproachable intention, sought to dig into the historical, social and ideological roots of the disaster. But there are some who have come to doubt the strength and justice of the Communist Party and socialism in the course and resort to bourgeois humanism for help. This is retrogression.

Summing up differences in literary theories, Lin Mohan, critic and vice-minister of culture, said the primary question is whether one accepts the concept that proletarian literature and art are a component part of the revolutionary cause, or regards them merely as personal pursuit. The recognition of their relation to the revolutionary cause is the starting point of Mao Zedong's thinking in literature and art. From this flows his other teachings concerning the need of writers and artists to serve the people and become one with the masses, the importance of writers' world outlook, social effect of their works and literary criticism. Using literature and art as a powerful weapon to help the revolution is the guiding principle for developing socialist literature and art.

Cao Yu, playwright and chairman of Chinese Dramatists Association, pointed out that the core of bourgeois liberalization lies in its rejection of Communist Party leadership. There must be serious criticism. The 70-year-old popular writer spoke from his personal experiences in China, before and after liberation, and abroad, and said how precious he felt about the socialist motherland and the present party Central Committee. He reproached the author of "Unrequited Love" for not really understanding China, old and new, and the West. He said he can understand the careful thinking behind the move of the Central Committee when it firmly raised the call to overcome laxation and weakness on the ideological front while at the same time urging that criticism should be conducted in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and be aimed at helping those criticised.

Wang Meng, speaking the minds of younger writers, said the party Central Committee third plenary session has released huge productive forces. The society is going ahead like a strong torrent, bringing along with it the good and the bad. The current erroneous tendencies originated from the "Cultural Revolution." He said younger writers, proud and sensitive, were prone to liberalism and factionalism. He expected literary criticism to be carried out in a democratic way to help them overcome such weaknesses.

MEETING ON STRENGTHENING STUDY OF ECONOMICS

OWO91721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Dalian, September 9 (XINHUA)--Chinese economists and experts decided to strengthen their study of economics at an academic meeting which closed at the seaside city of Dalian in northeast China today. They made the decision in order to contribute more to China's economic readjustment and the country's modernization programme. More than 200 delegates took part in the first annual meeting of the Union of Chinese Societies for Economic Studies. The union, a mass academic organization with 226 member groups in all parts of the country, was founded in March this year.

The meeting decided on the following concrete tasks for the union for the near future:

First, run various forms of study sessions or training courses in order to raise the level of theoretical workers and managerial personnel;

Second, provide consulting services on economic and technical affairs when conditions permit;

Third, publish books on the fundamentals of economic science and run two journals, economics weekly and economics digest; and

Fourth, actively conduct academic exchanges with other countries.

The delegates proposed that new disciplines or new branches of studies should be developed to meet the country's needs. They also suggested that coordinated efforts would be made in the study of comparison economics, development economics, environmental economics, technical economics and consumer economics. The aim is to clearly define the strategy of China's economic development.

The experts and scientists also proposed at the meeting that a national union of Chinese societies for philosophical and social sciences studies should be set up, in order to coordinate the efforts of all the people engaged in the studies in these fields.

XINHUA STRESSES ENTERPRISES' ECONOMIC RESULTS

OWO51144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "Concentrate Efforts on Improving Enterprises' Economic Results"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Since the founding of the country, the PRC has scored great achievements in industrial production and accumulated good experience in management. Generally speaking, however, the economic results are still unsatisfactory. Quite a few enterprises are confronted with the problems of high cost, waste, low labor efficiency and little success in the utilization of funds. According to the statistics for 1980, 56 percent of the key industrial enterprises in the country failed to achieve the best record in the index of the cost of production. Such a phenomenon indicates that much is left to be done in reducing the cost, waste and cost of production in Chinese industrial enterprises.

Because of the limitations of China's energy sources, communications and transport system, raw materials and other conditions, we will not be able to develop industrial production at a fast pace for the next few years. However, if we concentrate our efforts on tapping the potential of enterprises and improving their economic results, we can earn a considerably large amount of revenue and assets even if the industrial growth rate is not very fast. At present, our financial revenues are increasing proportionately with the pace of industrial development at a rate of approximately 1 percent in industrial output value per 1 billion yuan of revenue. However, if we concentrate our efforts on improving enterprises' economic results, we can obtain a greater rate of increase in financial revenue. In this way, if the industrial growth increases at 4 or 5 percent annually, we will be able to earn more revenue than at the rate we have earned in the past. Therefore, all enterprises must, in the light of improving economic results, study how to tap potential, stop waste and reduce the cost of production in order to earn more revenue for the state.

How can enterprises tap their potential?

First, it is necessary to implement various forms of the economic responsibility system, extend the decisionmaking powers of enterprises and practice the systems of allowing the enterprise to retain a portion of its profits, assume responsibility for its surplus or deficit, issue bonuses to its staff and workers and follow a flexible wage system. The starting point of these systems is to combine the enterprise's economic results with the fruits of the workers' labors and certain material benefits, thereby harnessing the enthusiasm of both the enterprise and workers in improving the economic results. Practice proves that since the implementation of the economic responsibility system, many enterprises have achieved marked economic results because their leaders and staff and workers have paid keen attention to profits and losses. Due to a 31-percent decrease in the production tasks in 1980, the Fushun steel plant estimated that it would incur a 14-million-yuan deficit in the cost of production. However, as a result of implementing the economic responsibility system, strengthening the economic accounting system and improving management under the assistance rendered by the Fushun municipal finance bureau, the plant did not suffer a deficit and lowered the cost of production by 2.28 million yuan. These two figures combined represent about a 16-million-yuan increase in revenue as a result of reducing expenditures.

Second, it is necessary to do a good job in overhauling enterprises. After the implementation of the economic responsibility system, which is the driving force within the enterprise and raises the enthusiasm of the masses of staff and workers, leaders at various levels of industrial and transport departments must make the best of the situation by resolutely overhauling the enterprise and guiding the enthusiasm of cadres and workers to a higher management level. It is necessary to consolidate and strengthen leading bodies of enterprises, perfect rules and regulations, step up the work at the grassroots level, build up the contingent of staff and workers and reinforce financial and economic discipline so as to raise the enterprises' management to a higher level.

In order to improve enterprises' economic results, industrial and transport departments in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the central authorities should help some of the key enterprises with greater potential implement economic responsibility systems and improve management. At the same time, the key enterprises must carry out technical reform to improve their economic results and conduct necessary integration and cooperation in reasonable utilization of resources among enterprises so as to bring about a new vista on the entire industrial and transport front.

CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

OW091717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--China will further the rehabilitation of criminals in order to make them productive members of society in the country's modernization program, the eighth national work conference on criminal rehabilitation through labor said here today.

Lu Jianguang, vice minister of public security, told the conference, which concluded here today, that over the past 30 odd years, China has transformed several million criminals into self-supporting, law-abiding laborers. Among them were 45 Japanese prisoners of war and 589 Kuomintang POW's and those of the puppet regime in Manchuria. Almost all the Japanese POW's, after being rehabilitated, turned out to be supporters of world peace and activists in promoting friendship between Japan and China, he said.

Lu said it is a vital policy of the party and a practice of revolutionary humanitarianism to transform criminals through labor and education in order to turn them into productive members of society.

He said, "At present most of the criminals are young people, therefore, strengthening education and transformation is all the more necessary."

China regards labor as an important means to transform criminals. All criminals in China must take part in industrial or agricultural work six to eight hours a day to develop strong work habits. By learning production skills, they will be more easily employed after their release. "Many of the criminals committed offenses because they are lazy and hate to work," Lu Jianguang said. "Their ideology can be effectively remoulded only when they take part in productive labor under strict administration," he said.

Criminals' participation in production have actually benefited society, he said. Take for example the factory attached to Beijing prison, which can manufacture 6.5 million pairs of nylon socks each year as one of the three biggest nylon sock producers in Beijing, he said. The prison also sponsors a plastic-sandals plant, the only one of its kind in Beijing, with an annual capacity of 10 million pairs.

Every day, criminals have two to three hours for studying politics, literacy and technology, domestic and international affairs, law and moral character development. Lu said all reformatories and jails should be run as schools for the criminals.

Prisoners, soon after they enter jail, are given literacy tests and then grouped into different classes (including literacy class). A recent technical test administered to prisoners at a jail in Shanxi Province shows that about half of the prisoners who have taken part in such study have reached the level of ordinary workers. One-seventh of them approached the level of senior technical workers and some are credited with inventions, he said.

Teachers for prisoners are college graduates and government functionaries assigned by the state as well as some prisoners with skills who have shown good behavior in jail.

Prisoners who are rated high by the literacy and technical tests are given certificates and those who have made important inventions and innovations are awarded, he said.

CCP's Xi Zhongxun at Meeting

OW091840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA)--A national work conference on criminal rehabilitation through labor ended here today. Organized by the Ministry of Public Security, the conference reviewed rehabilitation work, outlined future tasks and conducted discussions on how to strengthen reform work as a whole.

Addressing the conference, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and director of the commission of legislative affairs of the NPC Standing Committee, highly evaluated China's achievements in reforming criminals through labor and the contributions made by prison workers. "Only socialism can have the courage to reform criminals and can reform them into self-supporting and law-abiding people," he said.

Xi said the work of reforming criminals through labor is closely related to the country's modernization program. He said rehabilitation of criminals calls for the concern of the whole party and the whole society. While exercising authority over criminals, humanitarianism should be practiced. Criminals should be treated just like "parents treat their children, doctors their patients and teachers their students," so as to educate and remould them into productive members of the socialist society, he said.

The conference held a report by Lu Jianguang, vice-minister of public security, on the national work in criminal rehabilitation and a summary report of the conference by Vice-Minister Yu Sang.

More than 260 leaders of public security organizations and institutes in charge criminal rehabilitation from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as relevant departments directly under the party Central Committee attended the conference.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON MEANS OF PRODUCTION

HK091202 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "It Is Essential To Further Step Up the Circulation of the Means of Production"]

[Text] For many years, the means of production in China was distributed and allocated by the state. There were few channels of circulation but there were large numbers of links. Thus, some commodities were in short supply while others were overstocked and wasted. Since the third plenary session, we have emancipated our minds, sought truth from facts, worked according to economic laws and changed this situation. We must conscientiously sum up our experiences and further enliven the circulation of the means of production in order to meet the needs of production and the people's livelihood.

In view of the actual situation in China, we must vigorously develop commodity production during the period of socialism. Commodity production means the production of both the means of subsistence and of production. There are many means of production which can be gradually circulated as commodities on the market. We should consciously act in accordance with economic laws to gradually do away with the distribution system, which is characterized by fewer channels, more links and closed-door restrictions, and adopt the commodity market system, which is characterized by more channels, fewer links and an open-door flow, and make the circulation of the means of production even smoother. Since China is a socialist country where the economy of ownership by the whole people has shown its absolute superiority, it is necessary to carry out production and distribution of the means of production in accordance with state planning. At the same time, however, it is also necessary to develop the role of regulation by market mechanism so that it can complement regulation by planning mechanism and make up for the latter's possible shortcomings.

In order to practice planned management in the circulation of the means of production, it is most essential that the state should carry out planned distribution and allocation of the important means of production which are in short supply. The state should also carry out unified planning and direct control over petroleum, coal, heavy-duty machinery, metals, chemical products and construction materials.

Of course, when the state is making plans and when the enterprises are operating, they must give due consideration to the needs of the market. When practicing planned distribution, the supply department must adopt some flexible methods. They can provide restricted supplies, provide supplies by using a coupon system or provide unlimited supplies in accordance with the availability of the goods. For all general means of production, there should be gradually free purchases and sales so that the role of regulation by market mechanism can be given fuller play. Under the guidance of state planning and according to the market situation, enterprises can make their own arrangements. With regard to the purchase of the means of production which exerts a greater influence on the market, priority should be given to the supply department. As for some important means of production, the private marketing of which is not forbidden by the state, the enterprises have the right to sell the above-quota materials on condition that they have guaranteed the completion of the state's plans and quotas and the fulfillment of supply contracts. Purchase priority of materials which are in short supply and which are under the unified distribution of the state should be turned over to the state.

According to the supply-demand situation and its importance to the state's economy and the people's livelihood, the means of production in our country may be subject to planned distribution, priority purchase or free purchases and sales. The means of production which influences the balance of macroeconomics must be controlled and the means of production which is beneficial to enlivening microeconomics must be supplied without restrictions. In this way, there will be control, but not rigid control; there will be flexibility, but not unrestricted flexibility.

To ensure the sound development of the role of regulation by market mechanism, it is necessary to strengthen market management and supervision. Economic restructuring must be firmly carried out. Our task in this area is to study new situations and solve new problems in good time. For example, we must oppose and stop such practices as a factory's marketing of its own products without strictly abiding by the state's regulations and rules, thereby disrupting planned distribution and the supply of products in question; unauthorized price-raising of products that are in short supply and price-cutting of products that are in excessive supply; marketing of commodities by improper means; and so on. In addition, we should take administrative and economic measures to see that enterprises both enjoy free rein in their operations and restrictions in their activities only to the extent that such activities are beneficial to themselves as well as to the national economy as a whole. Anyone that violates this criterion should be criticized. In serious cases those involved will be penalized and even punished according to law. The State Council recently approved and distributed regulations on controlling the means of production market. All departments and units concerned must earnestly implement these regulations. It is necessary to designate those units that are authorized to handle the means of industrial production and determine the limits of their operations; to make sure that the state's regulations concerning prices and revenues are implemented; to draw a clear line between what are legal and what are illegal transactions; to strictly prevent and stop violations of law and discipline; and to deal resolute blows at speculative activities.

As more and more means of production have entered the market, the supply department must give fuller play to its role as a bridge and a link, pay attention to management and learn how to do business. At present, the most important thing is to gradually set up and improve business centers in the rural and urban areas. Most of the means of production can be directly supplied to consumers by production enterprises. However, it will be more rational for some means of production to be distributed by the supply department. This will reduce the demand for stores and will reduce overstocking and waste. At present, there is overstocking of the means of industrial production in China. If this condition is improved, hundreds of millions of yuan will be saved. Moreover, rational circulation will help save transportation and circulation expenses and improve the economic effects for the whole society. In order to do well in organizing the circulation of materials, the supplies department must regard the setting up and improvement of business centers as a major project and do a good job of it.

STRENGTHEN IDEOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP OVER ECONOMY

HK041501 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentary: "It Is Also Imperative To Strengthen Ideological Leadership on the Economic Front"]

[Text] Leading comrades of the central authorities recently noted: Now it is imperative to strengthen leadership over the ideological front and overcome our ideological work's weak and slack conditions. The economic front also has a problem of strengthening leadership.

Since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, great advances have been made in our economic work. The major manifestations of such advances are: first, we have carried out a cleanup of the "leftist" guiding ideology; second, through readjustment and reform, our country's economy is moving toward a healthy development; third, a very important point: fundamental changes have been made in the agricultural situation. We have made a very good beginning. However, there are still many problems in our economic work. Compared with agriculture, the situation in industry is not as good.

Now the whole party and people throughout the country have a strong desire to promote our economy and particularly our industrial production. If we fail to promote production, we will not be able to meet the needs of the people and solve our financial problems. Moreover, this failure will adversely affect the morale of our cadres and people. Just as is the case in our agricultural production, in promoting our industrial production, we must rely on policy and science. At present, the most important thing is to have a good mental attitude.

During the first half of this year, there was a relatively big increase in light industrial production and there was a relatively big decrease in heavy industrial production. The whole industrial output value in the first half of this year increased by only 0.8 percent as compared with the same period last year. There are both objective and subjective reasons for this. Of those areas and departments whose conditions are identical, some of them have promoted production and some of them have not done so. This involves a question of mental attitude.

Now the industrial and communications front has the following noteworthy phenomena: there is no clear distinction between right and wrong; there is no clear distinction between achievements and errors; and there is a lack of criticism and self-criticism. Good deeds have not been commended and given great publicity and bad and wrong things have not been criticized and resisted. Although there are still quite a few unhealthy tendencies in the economic field, some leaders do not check them, do not carry out education and do not criticize them. Some leaders are infatuated with old conventions and practices, dare not break through and stick to old ways. Leading groups of some enterprises are weak, indolent and sluggish. Their management is backward and chaotic. Factionalism is in power in some of these leading groups. These leading groups have not been overhauled and consolidated in a timely manner. Some units have been irresolute in implementing the principle of distribution according to labor and have been weak and incompetent in carrying out ideological and political work. They dare not interfere with things that violate the law and discipline, dare not impartially judge the rights and wrongs of a case and dare not bravely step forward to resolutely struggle against evildoers and evil deeds.

The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee draws a clear distinction between historical rights and wrongs and between historical achievements and errors. Our current work also involves a question of right and wrong and a question of achievement and error. To draw a clear distinction between today's rights and wrongs and between today's achievements and errors, we must conduct criticism and self-criticism. If people are clear about rights and wrongs and are clear about achievements and errors, all unhealthy trends and evil practices can be checked; if people are not clear about these things, good comrades cannot be promoted to higher ranks and may even be isolated and there will be no way to encourage healthy trends. It is impossible to promote economy and production under these circumstances.

OFFICIAL URGES COOPERATION BETWEEN INDUSTRIES

OW051725 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0037 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Summary] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Speaking at a meeting in Beijing not long ago, Li Zhiwen, vice president of the institute of synthetic fibers, pointed out that development of China's chemical fiber industry has been hampered by irrational management. He said: "China's oil refining industry refines about 13.8 million dun of oil annually through a catalytic cracking process, producing more than 200,000 dun of acrylic as a byproduct. If this byproduct is used by the chemical fiber industry, it is enough for producing 200,000 dun of acrylic fiber annually, or approximately one-half of China's annual acrylic fiber output." He added, however, that departmentalism has obstructed the lateral relations between refineries and chemical fiber plants in various provinces and municipalities and that the byproduct is burned as fuel by the refineries.

He also noted that another byproduct in oil refining--aromatic hydrocarbon, an important raw material for producing polyester fiber and polyamide fiber--has also not been properly utilized. He said: "China's oil refineries produce a total of about 500,000 dun of aromatic hydrocarbon a year, while about half of this amount should be retained as gas, the remaining 250,000 dun should be made available as raw material for producing chemical fiber. But instead of being used as raw material for producing chemical fiber, all the aromatic hydrocarbon is mixed with other gases and burned as fuel."

Li estimated that aromatic hydrocarbon, which is worth about 600 yuan per dun, will be worth more than 2,000 yuan per dun after it is processed into xylene for producing polyester. He said that each dun of polyester cost as much as 13,000 yuan.

He said: "These two industrial sectors, each doing its own thing and ignoring the other, are acting like two states, except that they do not even talk to one another whereas leaders of two countries would at least maintain a dialogue."

Li Zhiwen also criticized the first-stage project of the Shanghai general petrochemical works. He said this project consumes 1.8 million dun of crude oil a year for producing only 100,000 dun of chemical fiber and 90,000 dun of polyethylene a year. He said the economic benefits of such a project will be low because it uses precious petroleum as raw material for the production of low-grade polyvinyl alcohol fiber and not high-grade polyester and polyamide fiber. But he acclaimed the second-stage project of the Shanghai general petrochemical works and the Yizheng [in Jiangsu] general petrochemical fiber works for their rational production processes and their capability of producing 700,000 dun of chemical fiber by using 3 million dun of crude oil a year.

"Le Zhiwen's institute of synthetic fibers is a unit affiliated to the academy of textile science of the Ministry of Textile Industry. His speech was made at a recent meeting sponsored by the Ministry of Textile Industry during which the institute for the study of technical, economic and management modernization and the association of enterprise administration were founded."

GUANGMING RIBAO REPORTS ON TWO RESEARCH CENTERS

HK081016 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by Xie Jun [6200 6511]: "Economic and Technical Experts Enter Zhongnanhai--State Council Sets Up Two Research Centers To Absorb Experts as Advisers on Technical and Economic Policies"]

[Text] The State Council officially set up a technical-economic research center soon after it established the economic research center in August 1980. A group of social and natural scientists who are experts in economics, technology and the entire national economic situation have entered Zhongnanhai to offer a consultative service on the development of China's economy.

The task of the economic research center is to study the current strategic and comprehensive national economic problems from a long-term viewpoint by integrating theory with practice. The major task of the technical-economic research center is to study, as assigned by the central authorities, the feasibility of important technical and economic measures and construction projects from an overall national economic viewpoint.

Over the past year, the economic research center has held many discussions and proposed many plans on the reform of the systems of labor, banking, taxation, pricing and finance. With regard to the development of the national economy, it has carried out monographic studies to overcome the present economic difficulties, proposed a policy to energetically develop the production of consumer goods, rectify the existing enterprises and earnestly carry out readjustment and distribution, a policy to improve foreign trade and a measure to reduce commercial circulating funds. The leading comrades of the central authorities have attached great importance to all the proposals made by the economic research center and have accepted many of them.

Recently, the technical-economic research center summoned experts from the fields of coal, railways, transportation, electric power, environmental protection and economics to make an initial analysis of a vice premier's report on the exploitation of coal in Shanxi.

After conscientiously analyzing and studying this report, the experts agreed with the vice premier's plans. Moreover, they made further suggestions on the scale, principles and policies regarding the exploitation of coal in Shanxi.

Social scientists and natural scientists from dozens of research units and departments under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences are involved in these two research centers. Both centers have established permanent working committees in charge of the leadership and organizational work. The permanent secretary in charge of the economic research center is Xue Muqiao, adviser to the State Planning Commission, and concurrently president of the Economic Research Institute under the State Planning Commission while the permanent secretary in charge of the technical-economic research center is Ma Hong, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

RENMIN RIBAO ON AROUSING WORKERS' ENTHUSIASM

HK071440 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Zhou Shulian [0719 0647 5571] and Gui Shiyong [2710 0013 6978]: "Fully Arouse the Enthusiasm of Workers and Staff To Speed Up the Development of the Economy"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, because of the implementation of a series of correct general and specific policies, the perfecting and strengthening of party leadership, the improvement in the work style of the cadres and the initial reform in labor management, there has been a distinct improvement in the labor enthusiasm of the masses of workers and staff. However, we should see that at the moment the enthusiasm of nearly 100 million workers and staff in our country has still not been fully brought into play. In a relatively large number of units, the attendance rate of workers and staff is not high, and the situation of showing up for work without putting out any effort is quite common. The enthusiasm of management and administrative personnel and technicians has also not been brought into play. This has inevitably resulted in chaotic management and administration, slack labor discipline, all kinds of serious waste and a great deal of equipment not being fully utilized. Therefore, giving full play to the enthusiasm of the masses of workers and staff is the key to pushing forward the development of the national economy.

For the sake of bringing the labor enthusiasm of the workers and staff fully into play, we must study the various factors affecting their enthusiasm. In particular, we must look for those factors playing a vital role and draw up corresponding countermeasures.

ECONOMICALLY SPEAKING, A VERY IMPORTANT FACTOR AFFECTING THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE WORKERS AND STAFF AT PRESENT IS THAT SOME OF THE ENTERPRISES, ESPECIALLY IN HEAVY INDUSTRY, DO NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT PRODUCTION TASKS AND CANNOT OPERATE AT FULL CAPACITY. THEREFORE, QUITE A NUMBER OF WORKERS AND STAFF ARE IDLE OR SEMI-IDLE. This kind of condition not only denies the workers and staff of the opportunity to bring their talents into play, but it also brings about slack discipline and listlessness which also affects the enthusiasm of the workers and staff of other enterprises.

There are many reasons why some of the enterprises do not have sufficient work. One of the important reasons is the readjustment of the relations between accumulation and consumption and the large-scale cutting down of capital construction by the state. In this way, some of the enterprises formerly serving capital construction, and heavy industry capital construction in particular, are operating under capacity. Speaking from the overall situation of stabilizing the economy, this measure is entirely necessary. However, this also presents us with a responsibility, and that is, we must try as quickly as possible to enable those enterprises which should be retained to have sufficient new production tasks and make full use of their production capacity. If we do not carry this out properly, social stability and economic development will also be affected.

The party and government have already adopted a series of correct measures and various localities and departments have also done a great deal of work in this respect. For example, some of the enterprises formerly producing the means of production have changed to directly producing daily commodities needed by the market; strengthened the servicing of heavy industry to agriculture and light industry and offered more technical equipment and other means of production that are suitable for the development of agriculture and light industry; stepped up the production and supply of construction materials, particularly construction materials for the countryside; expanded the export of machinery and electrical products and cut down the import of machinery and electrical products capable of being manufactured up to standard domestically in order to increase the production tasks of the machine-building industry inside the country. For the sake of enabling the enterprises to adapt to the changing situation, we have gradually given play to the role of the regulation by market mechanism under planned guidance. All these measures have achieved definite results and should be continued.

FOR THE SAKE OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF INSUFFICIENT TASKS IN SOME OF THE ENTERPRISES, IT APPEARS THAT WE MUST STILL COME UP WITH SOME NEW METHODS AND ADOPT SOME NEW MEASURES. FIRST, WE MUST STEP UP EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT AND TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE ENTERPRISES. Most of the enterprises in our country were built in the 1950's and 1960's and much of the production equipment is now obsolete and backward and must be replaced. In the past, we neglected the renovation and transformation of the existing enterprises. Now is the best time for remedying this mistake. There is plenty of scope for such departments as the machine-building industry in this direction. To revitalize heavy industry, we must mainly take steps in this direction. The phenomenon of old enterprises unable to carry out renovation and transformation, on the one hand, and the great deal of production capacity lying idle, on the other, is very unreasonable. This shows that our country's economic management is very poor and must be urgently improved.

SECOND, WE MUST TRY AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT SOME ENERGY AND RELEVANT TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION ITEMS. Energy and communications are important factors which affect economic development. Their construction cycle is long, and if we do not make preparations beforehand, the smooth development of the economy will certainly be affected in the future. At present, we also have the conditions, such as the opening of coal mines in Shanxi, suitable for carrying out a bit more energy construction. By doing so, we can also propose new tasks for the machine-building industry and the metallurgical industry.

THIRD, WE MUST ADOPT SPECIAL METHODS AND MAKE NECESSARY PREARRANGEMENTS REGARDING SOME OF THE LARGE-SCALE INSTALLATIONS WHICH WE CAN ACCURATELY PREDICT WILL BE NEEDED IN THE FUTURE. At present, we have the production capacity and the raw materials. However, capital construction investment is restricting production in this direction. If we do not make arrangements promptly, it will be difficult to obtain satisfactory results in time when the need arises. When making arrangements, we naturally must pay attention to maintaining a comprehensive balance.

At present, because some products are not selling well, overstocking has resulted. So the more we produce, the more serious becomes the overstocking. However, we cannot simply adopt the method of stopping production to solve this problem, we must make these enterprises turn out products needed by society. At the same time, the state must also devise means to create a demand for the products of these enterprises and also adopt other necessary measures so that their production capacity can be utilized as fully as possible.

This also involves a question of funds. Speeding up the replacement and transformation of the equipment of old enterprises requires funds and expanding the scale of energy construction also requires funds. Under the tight financial situation at present, where will the money come from? We are of the opinion that we must take various steps to solve this problem. As for the funds required for replacing and transforming equipment, we must mainly rely on the rational use of the depreciation funds, major repair funds and production development funds of the enterprises. At present, enterprises, departments and localities have their own funds, and the total amount is not small. However, because of decentralized use, not only are the results poor but state planning is also often affected. If by means of organizing various forms of integration, correctly giving play to the role of such financial departments as banks and strengthening the planned guidance of the state over the utilization of these funds, the need for funds in this respect can be satisfied. Regarding the funds required for expanding energy and transportation construction, apart from readjusting the orientation of investment and freeing as much as possible a portion of the funds, we can by means of attracting savings and issuing treasury bonds also turn part of the consumption funds of the masses into accumulation. Besides that, under conditions favorable to ourselves, we can also make rational use of foreign capital. As for the funds required for the prior arrangement of large-scale installations, we can also consider the use of special bank loans. We should say that, as long as we improve economic management and rationally coordinate and make use of funds, there is also room for maneuvering on the question of funds.

In recent years, we have given priority to the development of light industry. This is extremely correct. However, this has given rise to a certain misunderstanding among some of the comrades and they look upon heavy industry as excess baggage. This kind of misunderstanding has also more or less affected the proper utilization of the production capacity of heavy industry. In the past, we one-sidedly put the stress on giving priority to the development of heavy industry. Heavy industry paid too much attention to serving itself. This was not good. However, correcting this mistake definitely does not mean that we should substantially downgrade the development of heavy industry. Actually, without the development of heavy industry, it would be basically impossible to realize the four modernizations and also impossible to maintain sustained and stable growth in agriculture and light industry. We must look upon the existing heavy industry base as an extremely valuable asset, and we definitely must not downgrade it in any way or regard it as excess baggage.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER IN AROUSING THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE WORKERS AND STAFF IS TO CLOSELY INTEGRATE ECONOMIC INTERESTS WITH ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY. THE CRUX OF THE MATTER IS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLE AND UNDER VARIOUS CONCRETE CONDITIONS, WE MUST ADOPT MANY AND VARIED MEANS TO IMPROVE AND PERFECT THE PRODUCTION RELATIONS SO THAT THE WORKERS AND STAFF WILL, FOR THE SAKE OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY AND THEIR IMMEDIATE INTERESTS, FULLY BRING THEIR LABOR ENTHUSIASM AND CREATIVITY INTO PLAY.

The history of the development of socialist agriculture in China has fully explained the importance of closely integrating economic interests with economic responsibility. For a long time, we have deviated from the conditions of productive forces, unilaterally emphasized "large in size and collective in nature" and thought that by doing so we could push production forward. However, things went contrary to our wishes. The reason for that was, we did not link up the income of the peasants with the positive result of their labor. We created a big tumult in production but practiced egalitarianism in distribution, and this greatly dampened the enthusiasm of the peasants for production. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have corrected these kinds of "leftist" policies and methods and affirmed as well as popularized various forms of production responsibility systems. This has enabled the peasants to closely integrate economic interests with economic responsibility and greatly aroused their enthusiasm. In studying the question of how to arouse the enthusiasm of the workers and staff of industrial and mining enterprises, we must pay close attention to and conscientiously draw on the valuable experiences of China's countryside for which we have paid a very high price.

Collectively owned industrial and commercial enterprises must conscientiously study the experiences of the production responsibility systems practiced in the countryside. This is beyond any shadow of doubt. Should the state owned enterprises study them also? We are of the opinion that they should. Naturally, state ownership is different from collective ownership and production conditions in industry and agriculture are not the same. They have their own characteristics pertinent to how to integrate economic interests with economic responsibility. However, economic interests must be integrated with economic responsibility. This is one point in common. At present, state owned enterprises in many localities are practicing various forms of the "responsibility system" such as responsibility for turning over part of the profits to the state, responsibility for deficits, responsibility for work and assuming sole responsibility for profits and losses with outstanding results. The important thing is that these "responsibility systems" have in varying degrees overcome the defect of "everybody eating from the same iron rice bowl," integrated power, responsibility and profits and aroused the enthusiasm of the workers and staff of enterprises.

To arouse the enthusiasm of the workers and staff, we must conscientiously implement the principle of distribution according to work inside the enterprises. In recent years, we have emphasized the necessity and importance of distribution according to work, carried out a great deal of work and obtained some results. However, we must also see that there are still many problems in this direction. We have paid out a considerable amount in bonuses but have still not obtained the anticipated results. The basic problem here is still egalitarianism making trouble. How to overcome egalitarianism is an important subject economic workers and economic theorists must study. We are of the opinion that the key also lies in how to concretely link up the economic interests and economic responsibility of every worker and staff in various sections of the enterprises and link up labor remuneration with labor results. At present, the responsibility system in many of the enterprises is slack and some of the enterprises have no explicit responsibility system. Groundwork in the fixing of quotas, calculation and statistics is very weak, and the work of examining workers and cadres is very poor. Under these kinds of conditions, it is impossible to correctly reflect or strictly supervise the labor results of every worker and staff and the responsibility they should fulfill. Although the groundwork of some of the enterprises has been set on a sounder base and job responsibilities have been laid down for various categories of workers and staff, for various reasons the principle of distribution according to work has still not been properly implemented in distribution. The income of the workers and staff is still not in keeping with labor results and the quantity and quality of work make no difference. To solve these problems we must properly carry out enterprise readjustment and strengthen basic work. At the same time we must also solve the problems in ideology and understanding. We must enable every worker to understand that whether or not distribution according to work is carried out has a bearing on whether or not the socialist principle can be upheld and whether or not we can give play to the superiority of the socialist system.

Moreover, the prerequisite of distribution according to work is strict calculation and supervision of economic results. We must genuinely carry out major and minor distribution based on the labor results of everyone. To the people who work actively and honestly, distribution according to work is a kind of material incentive. To the people who are fond of leisure and detest labor or who rely on the support of others, this is a kind of coercion that will enable them to cultivate a new work attitude and moral character in labor. Under the socialist system, we cannot be without essential coercive means.

At present, many of the enterprises have created some fine experiences in the way of implementing distribution according to work. On the basis of setting up responsibility and examination systems and strengthening quota management, they have carried out piece-rate wages in a manner suited to local conditions and the times; implemented recording work points and calculating bonuses; popularized paying bonuses to small collectives for excess quota piecework with the production group or production line as a unit. In the small collectives, they have again assigned production quotas to the individual and manifested the principle of more pay for more work. These methods are good in that, based on concrete conditions, they have closely integrated the income of the workers and staff with their labor results and better implemented the principle of distribution according to work.

In short, socialist economy is definitely not nominally everybody assuming responsibility but actually nobody assuming responsibility and also not practicing egalitarianism and "everybody eating from the same big iron rice bowl." In socialist economy, every unit and individual must have clear-cut responsibility and strict examination, not only politically but also economically. Moreover, they must be responsible for how they fulfill their own responsibility economically. We must by means of reforming the economic management system, implement this principle in every sphere of production, circulation and distribution of economic relations so that every enterprise and every worker and staff member will not only have the motive force for advancement, but also be pressured toward advancement. Only in this way can we bring the enthusiasm of the workers and staff and the superiority of the socialist system fully into play.

For the sake of arousing the enthusiasm of the workers and staff, we must correctly handle the various economic relations and conscientiously implement the socialist principle of material interests. However, this definitely does not mean that we can neglect ideological and political work in any way. On the contrary, thoroughgoing and painstaking, lively and vigorous, strong and powerful ideological work is always an extremely important factor in arousing the revolutionary fervor and production enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and staff. This question of arousing the enthusiasm of the workers and staff involves many aspects and what we have discussed are only some crude and superficial views from the economic aspect. We hope that this will arouse people's attention and that they will conscientiously study and solve the problem.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PEOPLE RENDERING CRITICISM

HK070815 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Jing Zhi [2529 0037]: "Be Alert Against a Kind of Flattery Which Disregards Principle"]

[Text] When having made a mistake, we always face two utterly different reactions. One is well intentioned criticism which is correct and proper; the other is the sympathy and support shown to us for having made a mistake by certain people who flatter us regardless of principle even though we are being criticised. We should sincerely accept correct criticism, and not nitpick the form and way of the criticism to try to find any defects in it, but conscientiously consider its dominant content from which we can draw valuable lessons. In general, to accomplish this is not difficult. The problem lies in how to properly deal with the support and flattery coming from certain people who disregard principle. Without cautious reflection and analysis, we will very likely be confused by the lavish praises which tend to mislead us. In such a case, we may ignore correct criticism regardless of its necessity and value. Such a practice is not only unworthy of being followed but also very dangerous.

Due to the 10 years of turbulence and the influence of "leftist" deviation for a long period of time, together with the bourgeois corrosion from the outside, an unhealthy trend is indeed manifested in society today. No matter who is being criticized and whether the criticism is appropriate, some people never fail to come out in support of those criticized. Under such a social trend, those who are criticized especially need to keep a cool head to think over the matter. Is support and flattery beneficial or harmful to us? Should we accept this flattery and adhere to our mistake, thinking that we are enjoying "the masses' support?" Or should we resist this flattery in order to conscientiously clarify our thinking, sum up experience and make up our minds to correct our mistakes?

Indeed, while being criticized, a man needs help and support from various quarters. But, this support must be conditional upon principle and have a clear-cut distinction between right and wrong. In other words, we should support him so that he can properly deal with criticism, and render him the courage to face and correct his mistakes. Such support is of utmost value. According to our party's tradition, when a man has made a mistake, everyone will give a hand in his redemption, making him feel the warmth of living in a collective society, hence pushing him to make up his mind to correct his mistake. He should never be despised and spurned. If we see a comrade making a mistake and do not warn him, we are indeed as irresponsible as a doctor who refuses to treat a patient. If we go even farther and sympathize with and flatter him in disregard of principle, then it would be no different than "dropping stones on someone who has fallen into a well."

Since this is the case, a cautious, open and aboveboard person who acknowledges his own mistake, should absolutely not become dizzy from flattery which is based on disregard for principle. On the contrary, he should be on guard against this and deal with it discriminately. For those who really do not know the truth of facts and cannot distinguish between right and wrong, we should sincerely and frankly expose his mistake to him, encouraging him to turn back to the right standpoint to help him to correct his mistake. For those who have an axe to grind, he should enhance his vigilance and strike back when necessary. In dealing with this matter, we should learn from Lu Xun who was always sober and alert against flattery from others. In 1936, a Trotskyist wrote him a letter in which he lauded him to the skies while viciously attacking the Chinese Communist Party's policy of a national united front for resistance against Japan, with the intention of driving a wedge between Lu Xun and our party. At the sight of the sender's name, Lu Xun wrote a letter without hesitation to disavow this position. (see "Collected Works of Lu Xun," "An Answer to the Trotskyists," vol 6) Certainly, the situation today is quite different from Lu Xun's times, so we cannot say that all flattery to the criticized today is like that made by the Trotskyist to Lu Xun. Here we just want to make use of this example to show that the right attitude Lu Xun adopted when faced with flattery is worth being remembered.

The key to properly dealing with those who flatter in disregard of principle lies in the courage displayed by those criticized people to make self-criticism. Criticism and self-criticism go hand in hand. In the final analysis, criticism is an external way to help comrades to correct their mistakes. It should be combined with the only internal way, that is, self-criticism. Thus by struggling against their mistakes, erring comrades can clearly see their mistakes and are able to correct them. Without seriously carrying out self-criticism and criticism there can hardly be any substantial results. Self-criticism is one of the three great work styles of our party. In the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party practiced earnest, frank, practical and realistic self-criticism for the mistakes it made over the last 32 years, including those serious mistakes such as the "Cultural Revolution." Then why can a communist, an honest person, not practice self-criticism when he has made mistakes? What mistakes and shortcomings can we ignore? An old saying goes, "when having made a mistake, do not be afraid of correcting it."

Only by arming ourselves well with self-criticism, can we correct our mistakes conscientiously and not perfunctorily, and resist all flattery which disregards principle, while keeping a firm and correct political direction and a sober mind; we can conscientiously correct our mistakes and not continue to play the role of a "hero" who persists in his errors.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORT DISCUSSES LEGAL PRINCIPLE

HK071048 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 81 p 5

[Report on academic activities by Hao Ru [3185 1172]: "How Should 'Everyone Is Equal Before the Law' Be Understood?--An Account of Discussions on This Topic"]

[Text] The principle of "everyone is equal before the law" was clearly affirmed in China's 1954 constitution and correspondingly defined in China's organic law of the people's courts and organic law of the people's procuratorates. But with the magnification of class struggle, this correct proposition was later criticized for "lacking a class viewpoint" and "allowing counterrevolutionaries to claim equality with revolutionaries." During the "Cultural Revolution," this principle became a forbidden zone, so no one dared to make inquiries about it. After entering the new stage of historical development, the party Central Committee put forth the policy of developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system, and some comrades in law circles began to propagate the principle of "everyone is equal before the law." In December 1978, the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, which was of great historic significance, pointed out: "It is necessary to ensure that all men in the category of the people are equal before their own law." Later on, extensive propagation and discussions on this principle were unfolded in the newspapers and magazines throughout the country. This principle was clearly defined once again in the "law of criminal procedure of the PRC" and the revised "organic law of the people's courts of the PRC" and "organic law of the people's procuratorates of the PRC" approved by the second session of the Fifth NPC held in June 1979.

At present, though there is still controversy on this principle in law circles, there is no longer a controversy over whether we want this principle or not, that is, no longer a controversy in which one side wants to negate this principle and the other side wants to uphold it, but a controversy over what contents should be included in this principle. There are mainly two viewpoints in this regard:

One holds that the principle of "everyone is equal before the law" refers particularly to the equality of everyone in the application of the law (legislation) but does not include the equal treatment in drawing up legislation. The other viewpoint maintains that the principle of "everyone is equal before the law" includes not only the application of law but also the enactment of law.

Those comrades who hold the first viewpoint think that the application of law and the enactment of law are two different things. In our country, the exploiting classes have ceased to exist, but there are still remnants of the exploiting classes, counterrevolutionaries and various criminals who seriously disrupt social order, and so on and so forth. Although they are tiny handful of individuals, they are after all included in the category of "everyone." If the principle of "everyone is equal before the law" includes the legislative realm, that is to say, the will and interests of these persons should be expressed in enactment of law, the nature of the law is bound to change. Therefore, in terms of legislation, the principle that everyone is equal is not applicable. In fact, the types of individuals we listed above have no right to participate in the legislative activities directly or through their representatives. They are different from the people or all citizens who have the right to vote and to run for election. We must acknowledge this objective reality in practice and in fact. In the application of law, everyone is equal, that is, as long as he abides by the law, any citizens should be protected equally, and if he violates the criminal law, he should be punished according to the decrees of the penal code equally.

Some comrades explicitly say that in the legislative realm, the people are equal, excluding the enemy, whereas in the judicial realm, all citizens are equal, not only the people but also the enemy. This is the meaning of the equality of all citizens in the application of law.

Those comrades who hold the second viewpoint maintain that the principle of "everyone is equal before the law" is an important legal principle and should be reflected comprehensively in the legislative realm and judicial realm and other fields. The application of law is premised by the enactment of law. Without the equality of everyone in the legislative realm, there would be no such thing as everyone being equal in the judicial realm. China's constitution states that all nationalities are equal, and men and women are equal. This embodies not only the rights of citizens to directly or indirectly participate in the enactment of law in the legislative realm, at the same time it reflects in the law the democratic rights of citizens and the principle of equality.

Through discussion it can be seen that the argument of these two viewpoints involves two important matters of theory. One is how to comprehensively and correctly understand the Marxist outlook on equality and the other is how to uphold the Marxist fundamental principle on the class nature of the law.

In the struggle against the feudal autocracy, the bourgeoisie put forth demands for equality by taking the abolition of class privileges as their principal content. The proletariat also put forth its own demands for equality which boiled down to the elimination of classes. The demands for the equality of rights put forth first by the bourgeoisie referred chiefly to the fact that all citizens of the country who have reached a certain age enjoy equal political rights including the right to participate in the legislative power.

France's 1789 "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen" clearly said: "Every man is born free and remains as such throughout his lifetime, and is equal in all rights." "The law is the embodiment of public will. All citizens have the right to participate personally or through their representatives in the enactment of laws." Those were concepts written only on paper, but in reality they were not put into effect. On the condition that there exists private ownership and the bourgeoisie holds the dominant position, it is impossible for the proletariat to equally enjoy the right to run the country with the bourgeoisie.

Changes of fundamental importance took place in the demands for equality of rights after the working class and the broad masses of the people were in power, in other words, a change from the real equality of rights for the exploiters who were in the minority in the population to the real equality of rights for the working people who were in the majority in the population. However, the complete realization of equality of rights among the all citizens (or everyone) is based on the realization of the demands of equality for the elimination of classes.

Related closely to this is the matter of the class nature of the law. If we say right now that everyone is also equal in terms of legislation, this means negating or denying the class nature of the law. According to the fundamental principles of Marxist science of law and in the light of China's actual conditions, there is no denying the fact that China's law has a class nature. It can only reflect the will and interests of the working people and the broad masses of the people and not reflect the will and interests of those elements who are hostile to socialism. So, it is obvious that everyone cannot be legislatively equal.

In the course of propagating and discussing this principle, relatively unanimous opinions have been reached on some questions related to this principle. For instance, some comrades did not have a clear understanding of the concepts of the people and citizens in the past, but through discussions, they are relatively unanimous in the view that the people is a political concept and the opposite of the enemy. The body of this concept varies according to the historical stages of our country, but it has all along never included the enemy. Citizen is a legal concept. Those who have Chinese nationality and enjoy the rights and undertake the duties according to China's constitution and law are Chinese citizens.

For another instance, there are four formulations concerning this principle: "Everyone is equal before the law," "all citizens are equal in the legal sphere," "all citizens are equal in the application of the law," and "all men in the category of the people are equal before their own law." At the beginning, there were divergent views on this question. Through discussions, people are relatively unanimous in the view that the subject of the first three formulations is "everyone" or "citizen." These two concepts of "everyone" and "citizen" belong to the same category, therefore, the meaning of the first three formulations is that all citizens (or everyone) are equal in the application of law. The subject of the last formulation is the people. Without a doubt the people are equal not only in the application of law but also in the enactment of law.

Generally speaking, the propagation and discussion of this principle is useful. It is necessary to further study this matter in regard to building China's socialist legal system and enhancing research on the theories of the science of law.

TAN ZHENLIN ON COMRADE MAO, MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK040406 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Report on Tan Zhenlin's talk on party history research by Zhou Jinwei [0719 6930 1414] and Hu Shengsheng [5170 8506 4141]: "Mao Zedong Thought Is the Banner of Our Victory"]

[Text] When the national conference on the collection of party historical data and the symposium to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP were being held in Beijing, we visited Comrade Tan Zhenlin, proletarian revolutionary of the older generation, and vice chairman of the NPC.

Our revered Comrade Tan received us in his living room. He was amiable, easy to approach, kind and cordial. We found ourselves quite at ease with him. Our revered Comrade Tan was full of vigor and he spoke in a loud voice. He did not look at all like a man of 79.

The conference on the collection of party data and the symposium were held in the spirit of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, and their central topic was how to further understand Mao and Mao Zedong Thought in the Chinese revolution. Our questions also began here. Comrade Tan Zhenlin said, "This is indeed a very important question. Comrades who study history should first of all have a correct understanding in this respect. When we say that Mao Zedong Thought is the product of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, what is its central point? Marx, Lenin and others all held that the central point of the proletarian revolutionary theory is to overthrow the bourgeois state and to set up a proletarian state." After recalling how the Paris Commune and the October Revolution seized political power by means of armed uprisings in cities in the history of the international communist movement, our revered Comrade Tan said, "Because China was at that time a semicolonial and semifeudal country and its conditions were different from those in France or Russia, Comrade Mao Zedong proposed that we should go to the mountains, build rural revolutionary base areas, encircle cities from the countryside and finally seize political power. This was not written in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin or Stalin. It is the essence of Mao Zedong Thought."

Our revered Comrade Tan said, "At that time, many party leaders opposed this theory. They did not know how to rely on the broad masses of peasants and wished to rely on foreign help. They tried to stage insurrections in cities and hoped to win a quick countryside victory. Why did Comrade Mao Zedong think about the peasants? Why did he think of setting up rural revolutionary base areas? This was not because he was a genius, but mainly because he was able to proceed from reality and understand China's national conditions. While he was studying in Changsha No 1 normal school in Hunan in his youth, he initiated and founded the Xinmin Xuehui [New People's Study Society] and made use of the summer vacation in 1916 to carry out social investigation in five counties--Changsha, Ningxiang, Anhua and so on--covering 1,000 li on foot.

"Later, he again carried out investigation in rural areas in Henan in 1918 and then in rural areas in Hunan in 1927. Chairman Mao also led worker and peasant movements. Therefore, he had a profound understanding of the historical characteristics of China's peasants' problems and China's society. The moment Comrade Mao Zedong accepted Marxism-Leninism and integrated it with China's reality, he formed profound and correct views."

At this point, we asked our revered Comrade Tan to talk about the struggle during the Jinggang Mountain period. Our revered Comrade Tan said, "We must properly record this period of party history. Today, not many of the leaders of the Jinggang Mountain period are still alive. Comrades such as Chen Yi, Zhu De, Mao Zedong, Chen Zhengren and so on have all passed away. Recently, Comrade Chen Xing also passed away. Of course, there are some cadres of that period still alive. Workers in party history should make haste in collecting material on party history. The Jinggang Mountain period was an important period in the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought. The resolution adopted at the sixth plenary session has already mentioned this. During this period, Comrade Mao Zedong combined armed struggle, the agrarian revolution and the building of base areas very well. He also established principles for building the people's army and some strategy and tactics for the people's war; formulated the agrarian revolution program and various policies for building the base areas; and started on the road of encircling cities from the countryside, relying on accumulating and developing revolutionary strength in rural areas and finally capturing cities. I experienced the struggle during this period and it made a deep impression on me."

Comrade Tan Zhenlin told us the following about the past: "Comrades of the historical museum of the Chinese revolution once showed me three letters written in the Jinggang Mountain period. They were written by Chairman Mao to Zhou Yisu and myself. At that time, Comrade Zhou Yisu was doing mass work in the army. The main ideas of these letters were: after each military campaign is won, the troops should separately mobilize the masses and set up base areas. When we fought in the Jinggang Mountain region, we had to walk and march every day. At that time, the army assigned us a task. Whenever we arrived at a village, we had to send people to carry out investigation and to hand in a statistical sheet within 2 to 3 hours after our arrival. We had to find out how many households there were in that village, how many men and how many women, how many landlords and how many rich peasants, why they were classified as landlords and rich peasants, and so on. All political instructors had to do this task. Leading members like us were not only able to do this kind of work but also had to make a comprehensive statistical study of these sheets from all sectors. On the basis of this investigation, we put forth our questions and plans concerning which landlord should be cracked down on at once and which could be temporarily left alone. These plans were then submitted to Chairman Mao for approval. Chairman Mao said to us: If we strike down all the landlords, what are we going to eat when we come again? Therefore, no matter what we do, we should have a plan." At this point, our revered Comrade Tan said with deep feeling, "Chairman Mao not only considered and studied strategic problems of the revolutionary war but also showed real concern for trifling matters in everyday life of the troops engaged in a war and gave thoughtful instructions. Today, we should properly carry forward and develop these good traditions."

After sipping tea, our revered Comrade Tan went on to recall what happened in the first, second, third and fourth "encirclements and suppressions" during the Jinggang Mountain period. He said, "Chairman Mao had a perfect command of the strategy and tactics for guerrilla warfare and commanded wisely. We really can say that he directed military operations with miraculous skill. However, in the beginning, because some of our army leaders did not understand Chairman Mao and thought that his ideas were purely of an intellectual origin, they did not believe that his military strategy and tactics could be very effective. I remember that when we smashed the enemy's second "encirclement and suppression," our troops were in the east of the Donggu base area and the enemy was in Futian. We were separated from the enemy by a mountain. The enemy constructed strong defense works on the mountain.

Chairman Mao said that the enemy would surely come and that it would surely come by a certain path because, due to the nature of the terrain, other paths could easily be covered by our fire. Chairman Mao sent all cadres at the army level and above to that place and demanded that we should not fight, should not even fire one shot, until the enemy troops arrived at the expected place. Some people doubted and said, 'How can this be considered as correct? If the enemy does not come, we will then be wasting our time.' Chairman Mao persisted on this battle plan. We waited for 20 days or more. There we helped the common people with the transplanting of rice. The enemy did come and they took the said path. Our third army (it was actually the fifth army and the first army group, the Fourth Army) gripped the enemy division like a vise. At that time, we occupied commanding positions and waited at ease for the exhausted enemy. The enemy troops were in disadvantageous positions and were exhausted. As soon the battle started, the enemy troops were puzzled and retreated in defeat without a trial of strength. A handful of defeated enemy soldiers fled, like a gun-shy bird, to places as far as 500 li away. Our troops summed up the experience of the battle after smashing this enemy's 'encirclement and suppression.' I remember clearly that at that time Comrade Peng Dehuai said with deep feeling, 'After all, it is those who hold a goose-feathered fan who are wonderful!' In the time of the Three Kingdoms, Kong Ming was the one who held a goose-feathered fan."

"Of course, the formation of Mao Zedong Thought did not depend on Comrade Mao Zedong's personal contributions alone. The formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought also depended on the efforts of many other cadres. As mentioned in the resolution, Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the whole party." Comrade Tan Zhenlin continued, "For instance, the Yongxin meeting was held at Jinggang Mountain. Comrades in Yongxin County and in neighboring counties were invited to participate in the meeting. The meeting discussed how to set up the Soviets political power and how to organize the masses to establish local armed forces and mass organizations and to cooperate with the Red Army in battles. Although many of the principles, policies and measures concerned were put forth by Chairman Mao, some of them lacked a solid foundation and others needed improvement. After the participants aired their views and made their comments, they developed a solid foundation and were improved. For example, in formulating the law for land reform in base areas, we concentrated our efforts on the plans and experience of several regions...southern Jiangxi, western Fujian and Xunwu County. After analyzing and comparing, we finally decided to take the land reform law in western Fujian as the basis while absorbing and synthesizing the good experience of other regions to formulate a new one. From this, it can be seen that Chairman Mao was always willing to absorb other people's good ideas. The Jiaoyang meeting, the western Fujian meeting, Xingguo meeting and the Yongxin meeting were all held this way. Besides, Chairman Mao also carried out thorough investigations and held many small meetings to continuously absorb good ideas from the masses. These vividly show that, in formulating the whole strategy of setting up rural revolutionary base areas, encircling cities from the countryside and finally seizing political power, many concrete questions concrete principles and policies came from the masses and returned to the masses. This was the most solid foundation on which Mao Zedong Thought was formed and developed."

At this point, our revered Comrade Tan praised Chairman Mao's democratic style during that period. He said, "The fact that correct policies and measures, strategy and tactics were formulated at that time was closely related to a democratic atmosphere. At that time, whenever a meeting was held or a decision was made, Chairman Mao would first of all let others fully air their views, explain about situations at upper and lower levels and condensed the views of all participants before he drew any conclusion. If our comrades did not speak at a meeting, he would be unhappy and would often announce that the meeting was adjourned so that we could make further investigation and study questions to be discussed. In this atmosphere, we dared to air our own views."

Chairman Mao put forth some ideas which were not in conformity with facts, we would express different views and would say in a straightforward way: We do not agree with your view. Please reconsider it. It was small matters like this which reflected the democratic atmosphere at that time. When we were in Jinggang Mountain, Mao Zetan was very naughty. Chairman Mao got very annoyed. He grabbed a stick and beat him. Mao Zetan cried out, criticizing his patriarchal style, 'We are making revolution. We are not in Sahoshan!' At this, Chairman Mao threw away his stick and said he was right. That is why we say that only by encouraging democratic spirit can revolutionary wisdom and talents be given play and developed. Democratic spirit was also important for the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought." After a short pause, our revered Comrade Tan continued, "Because Chairman Mao integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, we won the victory of the new democratic revolution, succeeded in the three major transformations after liberation and also scored a series of achievements in socialist construction. All these have shown Chairman Mao's great contributions."

When the visit was over, Comrade Tan Zhenlin said to the reporters: The party's history of 60 years contains rich experience, both positive and negative, and many lessons for our party in revolution and construction and is extremely valuable spiritual wealth. He encouraged workers in party history and all comrades who are interested in working in party history to seize the time in collecting as much material as possible, visiting comrades of the older generation, striving to get correct and true historical facts and make the efforts to produce at an early date the history of the party.

XINHUA LAUDS HUNAN EXAMPLE IN PUBLISHING BOOKS

OW041225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0718 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondents: "Do Not Be Publishing Businessmen, Be Publishers"]

[Excerpts] Changsha, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--A handwritten manuscript is sent to the printer for publication although only 700 copies of the work have been ordered and it apparently means a business loss. The manuscript of a book, of which half a million copies have been ordered, is shelved even though its publication could earn the publisher a great fortune. To some people these decisions seem absurd, if not stupid. According to the editors of the Hunan People's Publishing House, however, these were logical decisions for them to take for their standing criterion is whether or not publication is beneficial to the people, the four modernizations or the country's culture.

The first manuscript mentioned here is the 2 million-character handwritten diary of Guo Songtao, the Qing court's first ambassador to the United Kingdom. The diary is of great historical value because its wide-ranging contents cover China's internal affairs, its relations with foreign countries, its culture and art and its social conditions during the reigns of Xianfeng [1851-1861] and Guangxu [1875-1907] as well as events both in and outside the government in those years. Thus the Hunan People's Publishing House decided to publish the diary even if it would lose money.

The manuscript for the book "Selected Detective Stories of Bao Wencheng" that has been shelved was compiled from traditional Chinese novels. Although some of the original stories had been deleted or excerpted, the publishing house decided not to publish it at a time when the publishing trade is overenthusiastic about publishing chivalrous folk tales, detective novels, love stories and other fiction.

Since the third plenary session of the current party Central Committee the Hunan People's Publishing House has published a number of good books including a series cherishing the memory of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and books on the study of Lu Xun. All these books have been welcomed by readers and have earned praise for the publishing house from a number of writers who claim that the publishers are insightful and broadminded.

"Do not be publishing businessmen, be publishers" is the slogan put forward by the Hunan People's Publishing House. It reflects the attitude of its staff and workers on the publishing undertaking.

STATE SEISMOLOGICAL BUREAU HOLDS REGIONAL MEETING

OW061010 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Sep (XINHUA)--The State Seismological Bureau held a north China regional mass observation and mass protection work conference in Beijing 1-4 September. The large number of facts presented at the meeting showed that in earthquake work we should combine our professional seismological forces with nonprofessional earthquake observers to carry out mass observation and mass protection work against earthquakes.

According to representatives, who are in charge of mass observation and mass protection work in 10 provincial, municipal and autonomous regional seismological bureaus, including the Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Liaoning, Shandong, Henan, Jiangsu and Anhui bureaus as well as 10 prefectural seismological offices, it was Premier Zhou Enlai who, after the Xingtai earthquake, formulated China's policy on earthquake work, based on reports by professional seismological workers and the local masses on many abnormal phenomena before earthquakes: Do a good job in earthquake forecasting and precautionary work under party leadership, putting the stress on precaution, combining the work of professionals and of the masses, combining traditional and modern methods and relying on the broad masses.

In the past decade and more, under the guidance of this correct policy, the ranks of mass observation and mass protection workers have grown in our country. As of the end of last year, there were more than 5,100 mass observation points and some 20,000 parttime observers in our country. In addition, there were also 141 locally run observation stations and 231 observation stations run by factories, mines and enterprises with more than 1,600 observation personnel.

An Qiyuan, acting director of the State Seismological Bureau, attended the meeting and made a speech. He said: Since July this year, earthquakes of 4 to 5 magnitude have occurred repeatedly in the great north China region. Our professional seismological forces and mass observation and mass protection workers both must pay close attention to the further developments of the seismic situation in this region and strengthen firstline observation and forecasting work.

An Qiyuan pointed out emphatically in conclusion: Seismological scientific workers must always be on the alert, displaying a high sense of responsibility in serving the people. In addition to striving to do a good job at their own posts and to strengthen earthquake monitoring, they should also take the initiative to unite with the mass observation points and modestly listen to their opinions so that our country's earthquake work can really combine the work of the professionals with that of the masses and traditional methods with modern ones. The two forces should join hands and work together to constantly raise the earthquake forecast standard of our country.

XI ZHONGXUN ADDRESSES FIRE PREVENTION MEETING

OW080239 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1611 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)--A national on-the-spot meeting on the protection of major facilities and sites from fire, sponsored by the Ministry of Public Security, was held in Beijing from 28 August to 7 September. It was held to sum up experiences in protecting major facilities and sites from fire, with a view to making the work of firefighting better serve the central task of economic construction and ensuring the smooth development of national economic readjustment and socialist modernization.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, received the participants and addressed the meeting. He said: The protection of major facilities and sites from fire is very important work. Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership and give wider publicity to fire prevention. They should do a good job in building fire brigades and mobilize and rely on the masses to protect major facilities and sites from fire.

Leading comrades of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional public security departments (or bureaus) and responsible persons of firefighting departments attending the meeting visited advanced firefighting units in Beijing Municipality and heard briefings on experiences in firefighting in Beijing, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Shenyang, Hangzhou and other cities.

The major facilities to be protected from fire usually refers to important factories, mines, enterprises, capital construction sites, communication centers, warehouses for grain, cotton, general merchandise and other materials, main government offices, major scientific research institutions, buildings housing historical relics, libraries, archives, exhibition halls, areas crowded with buildings posing a potential fire hazard, major public places where large numbers of people gather, and so on and so forth. To do a good job in fire prevention and fighting in these units and places is of great political and economic significance.

Since the 1979 on-the-spot meeting on fire prevention in urban areas, people in various localities, while carrying out the central task of national economic readjustment, have conscientiously implemented the State Council's relevant documents on firefighting. Fire prevention in major units has been carried out at each level, and supervision in this regard has been strengthened. At the same time, positive preparations against fire have been made and relevant measures have been taken. As a result, the losses caused by fire in the industrial, communications, financial, trade, cultural, educational and public health departments in 1980 dropped by 15 percent compared with 1979. The average annual losses caused by fire throughout the country in 1980 were 30 percent less than in the 10 years of turmoil. The losses caused by fire in the industrial and communications departments in the first half of 1981 again decreased 17 percent compared with the same period of 1980, and those throughout the country also decreased by 3 percent.

The meeting called on public security and firefighting departments to regularly disseminate knowledge of fire prevention in units concerned and vigorously implement the system of responsibility in fire prevention. Under this system, not only should leaders of various units assume responsibility in fire prevention but each worker at his post should also take responsibility in this regard. Fire prevention should be an important aspect in the management and operation of all enterprises and in the evaluation of workers and staff members for reward or punishment. Leading cadres of public security and firefighting departments should go deep into the realities of life and make a systematic investigation and study of new situations and new problems in fire prevention that have occurred in the course of national economic readjustment. They should listen to experts' opinions, sum up the masses' experiences in fire prevention and adopt appropriate ways and measures to deal with new situations and problems in order to do a good job in protecting major facilities and sites from fire.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: Since public security departments are charged with the responsibility of supervision over firefighting, they must fulfill this responsibility assigned by the state. They must strengthen their management and supervision and carry out frequent inspections. Once a potential fire hazard is discovered, they must supervise the unit concerned in removing it in good time. As for those individual leaders who are irresponsible to a serious extent and refuse to accept public security departments' supervision over firefighting, they should be dealt with sternly in accordance with the "regulations on supervision over firefighting" and the "regulations concerning offenses against public order." When a fire has occurred, it is necessary to investigate its causes and those responsible. Those whose offenses constitute a crime should be referred to the procuratorate and the court for trial according to law. In accordance with the law, heavy and prompt blows should be dealt to the arsonists, enemy agents and counterrevolutionaries who deliberately carry out sabotage and the criminals who loot burning houses.

Lu Jianguan, vice minister of public security, addressed the meeting. Present were Yu Sang, Xi Guoguang and Gao Wenli, vice ministers of public security; Li Wuru, adviser to the Ministry of Public Security; and responsible persons of the departments concerned.

JUSTICE MINISTRY ON BIRTH CONTROL OFFENSES

HK040856 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 81 p 2

[Report: "Ministry of Justice Issues Circular on Sanctions Against People Who Sabotage Birth Controls Plans by Removing Women's Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices"]

[Text] The relevant document recently issued by the Ministry of Justice pointed out that to protect women's lives and health and to facilitate birth control, severe punishments should be meted out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the criminal law to those who are guilty of the wicked practice of removing women's intrauterine contraceptive devices to defraud money and belongings, bringing about serious consequences as a result.

Recently, the Ministry of Justice received a letter from the birth control office in Fuling Prefecture, Sichuan Province, reporting repeated instances in the prefecture of some people sabotaging the birth control plan by illegally removing women's intrauterine contraceptive devices to defraud the women of their money and belongings, and some women had even died as a result. The letter appealed to the judicial organs to ban these activities. In its document in answer to the letter, the Ministry of Justice pointed out, that out of greed for pecuniary and material gains, some people illicitly made iron wire hooks to remove women's intrauterine contraceptive devices, and serious consequences and even deaths have occurred. These activities have not only seriously sabotaged the birth control plan, but also constituted criminal offenses of fraud, unpremeditated injury and manslaughter in violation of the criminal law. It called on the judicial departments throughout the country to punish the offenders according to the laws.

The document also pointed out that some comrades called the illegal activities of illicitly removing women's intrauterine contraceptive devices "inappropriate removal of intrauterine rings," or said that "there are no concrete provisions about it in the laws," the result being that criminals have been allowed to go scot-free. To protect women's lives and health and to facilitate birth control, the judicial organs at all levels should coordinate with the departments concerned to ban such illegal activities and to carry out large-scale education among the masses. Severe judicial punishments should be meted out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the criminal law to those guilty of the illegal and wicked practice of removing women's intrauterine contraceptive devices to defraud money and belongings, bringing about serious consequences as a result.

CORRECTION TO DENG, OTHERS INSPECT XINJIANG

In the article entitled "Deng Xiaoping, Other Leaders Inspect Xinjiang" published on pages K 4 and K 5 of the 24 August China DAILY REPORT the following corrections should be made:

Page K 5, paragraph three, line one, should read...Second Secretary Gu Jingsheng [6253 2529 3932] of the autonomous....

Same page, paragraph four, last line should read...including Gu Jingsheng, Tan Youling, Ismail....

ANHUI COMMENTARY ON CRITICIZING ERRONEOUS TRENDS

OW041420 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Have the Courage To Criticize Erroneous Tendencies"]

[Text] The excellent situation on the province's various fronts has been developing further under the guidance of the guidelines laid down by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. An appreciable change has taken place in people's mental outlook, and a new situation has occurred in economic construction.

However, there are still problems that must not be ignored. The main problems are: Many units have not done ideological and political work effectively; people do not have the courage to criticize erroneous ideas and tendencies; ideological and political leadership is weak and lax; some comrades who are in discord with the party spread erroneous views and statements running counter to the line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the four basic principles; some others even incite the tendency of bourgeois liberalization in an attempt to break away from party leadership and deviate from the socialist road; some comrades are practicing ultra-individualism, ignoring state financial and economic regulations and disregarding the interests of the state and the people, by using various illegitimate means to overtly or covertly seek private gain at public expense; some comrades advocate ultra-democracy and so-called absolute freedom, disregard organizational discipline and continue to practice anarchism; and leading cadres of some units fail to conscientiously implement the guiding principles for inner-party political life and continue to follow unhealthy tendencies, thus divorcing themselves from the masses to a serious extent.

All these phenomena are obviously impermissible. They directly hamper the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, affect the development of the four modernizations and harm the interests of the party and the people. Party organizations at various levels must pay close attention to these phenomena and must not be indifferent to them and let them go unchecked.

The resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee explicitly pointed out: Socialism and only socialism can save China. This is the unalterable conclusion drawn by all our people from their own experience over the past century or so. It likewise constitutes our fundamental historical experience in the 32 years since the founding of our PRC. Without the CCP, there would have been no new China. Likewise, without the CCP, there would be no modern socialist China. In no instance should one use the party's mistakes as a pretext for weakening, breaking away from or even sabotaging its leadership.

On criticism and self-criticism, the resolution pointed out: We must properly wield the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, overcome erroneous ideas that deviate from the party's correct principles, uproot factionalism, oppose anarchism and ultra-individualism and eradicate such unhealthy tendencies as the practice of seeking perks and privileges.

The recent national discussion meeting on issues on the ideological front emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to make criticism and self-criticism in order to overcome various erroneous tendencies in good time. Particularly, the tendency of divorcing from the socialist road and party leadership and advocating liberalization must be seriously and correctly criticized and properly fought against as necessary. We must conscientiously implement this guideline according to actual conditions.

The practice of criticism and self-criticism is the party's fine tradition and a striking hallmark that distinguishes our party from all other political parties. People wash their faces every day and their houses are cleaned often; otherwise there would be dust on their faces and in the houses. While doing revolutionary work, we often face the inroads of political dust and political germs. Therefore, we must take hold of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to prevent or resist such inroads.

During the revolutionary war and the early years after the founding of the nation, a fine practice of conducting criticism and self-criticism prevailed within the party and the revolutionary ranks. Criticism and self-criticism was often carried out among revolutionary comrades in order to strengthen unity, enhance revolutionary friendship and sincerely help one another. Later, this fine tradition was seriously undermined by the excessive struggles conducted under the influence of the left mistakes, particularly due to the interference and sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques.

There are still many comrades who do not dare to make criticism and self-criticism because they fear that they will be accused of picking on people. They do not want to offend others or mar their relations with them. Because they are afraid of committing leftist mistakes once again, they display a decadent and philistine style of work. Some comrades have become arrogant just because they are unable to carry out the normal practice of criticism and self-criticism. Nobody can criticize another for his shortcomings or mistakes. Whenever he hears criticism, he flies into a rage, clamoring that here comes the big stick again and that efforts are once again being made to fix him. He even feels hostile to anyone who makes criticism. This phenomenon is abnormal and extremely harmful to the revolutionary cause. We must rapidly change this situation by implementing the guidelines laid down by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the national forum regarding problems on the ideological front.

We must not give up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and we must dare to criticize the various erroneous trends. Efforts must be made to end weak and lax ideological and political leadership. Naturally, we must not only dare to conduct criticism, but also know how to make such criticism. We must carry out criticism correctly, pay attention to the methods used in conducting criticism and adhere to the formula of unity-criticism-unity in solving contradictions among the people and in tackling ideological problems. Upholding the principle of enlightenment, we must proceed from the desire to strengthen unity and strive to achieve new unity on a new basis by conducting criticism and waging struggles. We must adopt the attitude of making criticism for the purpose of helping those criticized and carry out ideological work enthusiastically, patiently and meticulously.

Seeking truth from facts, we must try to analyze specific problems with a specific approach. We must convince people by reasoning and presenting facts. We must never follow the left trend again in willfully inflating small matters into serious accusations to incriminate people. We must not attack a person in an oversimplified and crude way or go too far in waging struggle. As far as leading comrades are concerned, they must take the lead in making criticism and self-criticism whenever shortcomings and mistakes are discovered. They should not treat others on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, while treating themselves on the basis of liberalism. As long as all the comrades in the party are able to bring into full play the party's fine tradition of daring to make criticism against the various erroneous trends and knowing how to make such criticism, our party will definitely be able to progress triumphantly and become more and more prosperous.

FUJIAN CYL MEETING DISCUSSES PLENUM GUIDELINES

OW081931 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial CYL Committee held an enlarged meeting in Fuzhou on 6 September. The central theme of this meeting was to relay and implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in line with the instruction of the central CYL Committee. In close connection with work on the CYL in the province and the current ideas among young people, the meeting discussed how to help CYL members and young people in the province implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session.

On the morning of 7 September the leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress and the provincial People's Government, Xiang Nan, Ma Xingyuan, Guo Chao, (Chen Xi), Yuan Gai, He Ruoren, (Wen Xiushan), Liu Yongsheng and Zhang Yi cordially met with those comrades attending the meeting. Comrade (Chen Xi), secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting, in which he stressed the three following points:

1. It is essential to earnestly study and fully understand the guidelines of the sixth plenary session.
2. Efforts must be made to strengthen ideological education among CYL members and young people.
3. The youth league must realize its glorious historical task.

In his speech Comrade (Chen Xi) pointed out: To study and implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session is the central task of the whole party as well as that of the CYL. All CYL organizations must whip up an upsurge in studying the resolution under the leadership of the party, make a correct appraisal of the role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought in the Chinese revolution and fully realize the great current significance and far-reaching historical importance of upholding Mao Zedong Thought. At present it is also necessary to study and implement the guidelines laid down by the national forum on ideological work, uphold the four basic principles, earnestly make criticism and self-criticism and put an end to weak and lax leadership in doing ideological and political work. He said: Efforts must be made to seriously criticize and carry out the necessary and appropriate struggle against the tendency of becoming divorced from the socialist road and party leadership and of practicing liberalism.

Comrade Liu Yongsheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, also delivered a speech at the meeting. Attending the meeting were Standing Committee members of the provincial CYL Committee and the responsible comrades of the CYL committees in various prefectures, municipalities, counties and colleges, totaling some 120 people.

JIANGXI COMMISSION SETS SEPTEMBER PRODUCTION GOALS

OW092209 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpts] According to a report by station correspondent (Xiong Chengzhong), the provincial economic commission recently held a province-wide industrial and transport work meeting and mapped out plans for the work in the next 4 months, especially the work in September, on the basis of summing up and analyzing the industrial and transport work from January to August.

The meeting maintained: With its crisp and pleasing fall weather, September is the golden season for industrial production and transport work. The industrial and transport fronts in the whole province must actively mobilize themselves, enhance their spirits, work vigorously in the month of September and whip up an upsurge in production.

The meeting put forward five demands for industrial production and transport work in September: 1) Bring about a great improvement in spiritual outlook. At present the issue of first priority on our province's industrial and transport fronts is to enhance spirits and overcome laxity and weakness. It is necessary to bring into full play the exemplary and leading role of model workers; vigorously commend those staff members and workers who show concern for the enterprise and state interests, who bury themselves in hard work, who labor painstakingly, who adhere to discipline and who voluntarily provide cooperation and make greater contributions. It is necessary to strengthen leadership. Leadership in all localities should personally grasp the progress, important and key points and weak links and direct production correctly and energetically. It is necessary to enhance the spirit, march forward in face of difficulties, have firm confidence, encourage the fighting spirit, boost morale, create a fine ambitious spiritual outlook on the entire industrial and transport front and make contributions to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the production plans for this year. 2) Bring about a sharp rise of the production level. It is imperative to make early plans, strive for excessive production and see to it that the assigned production targets are exceeded, not reduced. 3) Make a big breakthrough in promoting economic responsibility systems. 4) Raise the quality of products. It is necessary to adopt new technology to vigorously develop fine-quality products and traditional, name-brand products. 5) Make a great improvement in economic efficiency.

BAI RUBING ATTENDS SHANDONG FORUM ON IDEOLOGY

SK080538 JinanShandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The 8-day forum on problems on the ideological front sponsored by the provincial CCP Committee in Jinan concluded yesterday. The forum relayed the guidelines of the national conference on problems on the ideological front, studied and discussed the talks and speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Hu Qiaomu on the problems on the ideological front and discussed ways to change the lax and weak leadership over the ideological front, open the way for criticism and self-criticism, overcome erroneous trends, especially the trend of bourgeois liberalization, and strengthen party leadership over ideological and political work.

Bai Rubing, first secretary, and Gao Qiyun, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the forum. Li Zichao, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, also spoke at the conclusion of the forum. Lin Ping, Standing Committee member and the propaganda department director of the provincial CCP Committee, chaired the forum.

Participants spoke freely, and the forum was permeated with a democratic, earnest and lively atmosphere. The participants held that the talks and speeches of the central leading comrades, which were given at the right time, were very important and in accord with our province's actual situation. They expressed their determination to support the talks and speeches and implement them.

The forum noted: Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, party committees at all levels, in their efforts to implement a train of directives by the central authorities, have strengthened their leadership over ideological and political work. The situation of the provincial ideological front is good and achievements have been scored. However, we should realize that erroneous trends pointed out by the central leading comrades, especially the trend of bourgeois liberalization, exist in our province, though in different degrees of seriousness. Some of our problems are very grave.

Erroneous trends and viewpoints are reflected in the words and deeds of comrades in the literary and art circles and in some literary and art works. Some comrades of the ideological and theoretical front air erroneous viewpoints violating the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Some young students also have erroneous ideas. What merits our attention is that the trend of liberalization is also reflected in inner-party life. Liberalization is a trend of thought in society to break away from the socialist track and party leadership and oppose the four basic principles. In our efforts to eliminate the leftist influence, we should launch strict and correct criticism against the liberalization trend and wage a resolute struggle against it.

The forum stressed that the most important task in our efforts to overcome erroneous trends is to change the lax and weak leadership on the ideological front and make it a powerful, united leadership bold enough to deal with erroneous trends. The participants pointed out various manifestations of the lax and weak leadership, analyzed the reasons and discussed measures to change it. They demanded:

1. Leading persons at all levels should correct their ideological understanding. They should understand that adopting correct policies and measures to cope with erroneous trends is fundamentally different from the past leftist erroneous methods characterized by arbitrary criticism and struggles.
2. Leading cadres in all departments on all fronts should display vigor and dare to do their work and struggle against erroneous trends bravely. They should have a clear-cut stand and firm unanimity with the CCP Central Committee when they handle important issues, such as those on safeguarding the four basic principles, implementing the party's line, principles and policies and protecting the party and the people. Never must they show disunity with the CCP Central Committee and be lax or weak.
3. Party and government leading organs and departments at all levels should render strong support to all party members, cadres and people who dare to struggle against erroneous trends, especially those who support the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, do their work vigorously and show courage in adhering to principles to struggle against evil trends.
4. Propaganda, culture and literary and art departments at all levels should unswervingly implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and act in strict accordance with the four basic principles.
5. Party committees at all levels should attach importance to and shoulder responsibilities for the work on the ideological front. They should include the work in their agenda and, with the first secretaries taking the lead, attend to it.

The forum held: The only effective way to solve current problems on the ideological front is to conduct criticism and self-criticism. The film scenario "Bitter Love" is not an isolated problem. It represents a wrong tendency. We should criticize it. Some comrades both inside and outside the party lack a correct understanding and attitude toward criticism and self-criticism. Some comrades who have erred do not conduct self-criticism, nor do they allow others to criticize them, regarding any criticism as cudgels to beat them, as "small shoes" or retaliation. They hate those who criticize them. People who are criticized often win sympathy and support. Refusal to engage in criticism and self-criticism exists not only on the literary and art and ideological fronts but also in other fields. We should educate the people to enable them to understand that criticism and self-criticism help make the party prosperous, vigorous and undivorced from the masses. We should distinguish normal criticism and self-criticism from cudgels meant to beat people. We should have a firm attitude and correct methods to conduct criticism and self-criticism. We should base ourselves on facts and proceed from reality in opposing and correcting any leftist, rightist or other errors. We should be patient in presenting facts and reasoning things out to convince people through reason.

The forum noted: We should enhance our study and understanding of the documents of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central committee through implementation of the talks and speeches of the central leading comrades, unify people's thinking and action in line with the resolution and conscientiously uphold the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, party leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We should further steel out confidence, lift our spirit, work ceaselessly and display vigor in climbing the Tai Shan and the 18-hairpin bends path to make our work in literary and art, theoretical, journalistic, publishing and educational fields better, markedly improve the party's ideological and political work, promote the four modernizations and develop the excellent situation arising since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee.

SHANGHAI COMMENTARY ON LEADERSHIP, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW082123 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "Implement Guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session, Strengthen Leadership Over Ideological Work"]

[Excerpts] The party organizations at all levels are presently mobilizing the cadres and the masses to vigorously study and implement the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. On the basis of the decision made by the party Central Committee, the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee recently held a national forum on ideological work. It called for efforts to strengthen leadership over ideological work.

The resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session has solved the problems between right and wrong in history, and pointed out the correct path for the whole party to unite as one and work with one heart and one mind in marching forward and developing the four modernization program. If our party is weak and lax in doing its ideological work and unable to put an end to its weak and lax leadership, it will be impossible to unite the whole party, the entire army and all the people throughout the country and to fulfill the task assigned by history. Therefore to put an end to weak and lax leadership over ideological work at present is a pressing task in strengthening our party leadership.

Criticism and self-criticism constitute our party's fine tradition. Earnest practice of self-criticism is still another hallmark distinguishing our party from all other political parties. To strengthen party leadership over ideological work it is essential to make the best use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. The resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session has set a good example in making criticism and self-criticism. Such an example merits our conscientious study.

At present we must combat the tendency for bourgeois liberalism which prevailed in society. The essence of bourgeois liberalism is opposition to leadership by the party and deviation from the socialist road. Therefore we must seriously and correctly criticize such a tendency for bourgeois liberalism and wage the necessary and appropriate struggles against it.

We must revive and bring into full play the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism, overcome our shortcomings, correct our mistakes, unify our thinking, unite with all comrades, and continuously promote economic development and spiritual civilization.

GUANGDONG LEADER ATTENDS YOUTH SELF-STUDY MEETING

HK100360 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Summary] On 8 September Guangdong Province held a meeting for youths who have succeeded in self-study to exchange experiences in Guangzhou. Some 60 representatives from various fronts in the province attended the meeting. None of these representatives has been admitted into colleges or universities, but they have attained the equivalent of a college degree or higher by means of self-study. "Ren Zhongyi, Wu Lengxi, Xiao Ming and other provincial and municipal leaders attended the meeting. Yang Kanghua, vice provincial governor, gave a speech at the meeting." On behalf of the provincial people's government, Comrade Yang Kanghua congratulated the good youths who attended the meeting.

Comrade Yang Kanghua said: Those who are not admitted into colleges and universities should not be sad and pessimistic. There are other opportunities for them to develop their talents. So long as they work hard, they will definitely become useful people. Comrade Yang also urged leaders at all levels to encourage all youths to carry out self-study, attach importance to those who make remarkable achievements and award those who make great contributions.

"In conclusion, Comrade Yang Kanghua proposed six measures to create conditions for the youths to carry out self-study. The six measures are: 1) The province is going to set up a committee for examining those who study on their own, and those who score achievements in examinations will be presented certificates. 2) It is necessary to hold regular meetings for youths who succeed in self-study to exchange experiences, set up good examples and commend the advanced individuals. We must give material and spiritual rewards to the youths who score achievements in self-study and make contributions. 3) It is necessary to frequently popularize and report on good examples of self-study. 4) Departments concerned must organize study classes for these youths and ask teachers to solve problems for them. 5) They must have good libraries in all areas which make it easy for the youths to carry out self-study. 6) They must implement the party's relevant policies."

"Others who attended the experience-exchange meeting included (Pu Zelong), director of the provincial association of sciences and famous entomologist, (Li Huazhong), deputy director of Zhongshan University and theoretical physicist and other responsible comrades of departments concerned. The Guangdong provincial experience-exchange meeting for youths who succeed in self-study is jointly conducted by the provincial association of sciences, provincial bureau of higher education, provincial education department, provincial CYL Committee, provincial federation of trade unions and the provincial federation of women." Some advanced individuals will be commended at the meeting which will last for 3 days, and three representatives will be selected to attend the national experience-exchange meeting which will be held in Beijing this November.

GUANGDONG HOLDS FORUM TO MARK 1911 REVOLUTION

HK090255 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] A Guangdong provincial forum to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution lasted for 4 days and closed on the afternoon of 6 September. This was a grand meeting for all historians in the province. Of the nearly 40 theses submitted to the forum by the participants, most of them were studies of historical affairs and discussed Sun Yat-sen's ideology, from his world outlook to the armed uprising under his command. Many historical works also studied the activities of other revolutionary members of the 1911 revolution.

At the forum, proceeding from the spirit of seeking truth from facts and the principle of integrating history and theory, the historians have fully affirmed and correctly appraised the great historical significance of the 1911 revolution and the tremendous achievement of Sun Yat-sen in leading the 1911 revolution.

GUANGDONG SETS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RECORD

HK100749 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0833 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Dispatch from Guangzhou: "Guangdong's Industrial Production in the First 8 Months of This Year Achieved a Record for the Period"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--Guangdong's level of economic development during the first 8 months of this year kept on rising with relatively great jumps. The total value of industrial output of the province in the period from January to August this year exceeded 15,940 million yuan, an increase of 10.4 percent over the same period last year and thus achieved a record in for the period.

Since the beginning of this year, Guangdong's light industry has increased greatly, and in the first 8 months increased by 15.7 percent over the same period last year: bicycles, sewing machines and wristwatches increased by 10 to more than 20 percent; matches, synthetic fibres, radio receivers and cameras by 40 to more than 80 percent; and electric fans, TV sets, recorders and washing machines by 100 to more than 900 percent. The total value of output in Foshan Prefecture, which is mainly a light industry area, increased by 25 percent in this period over the same period last year.

Guangdong's heavy industry has maintained its original level during the readjustment and the total value of its output in this period increased by 1.5 percent over the same period last year. Because of the readjustment in the line of products of its machine building industry in order to vigorously serve light industry and to produce for export, the value of the output of its machine building industry increased by 8 percent over the same period last year.

Since the beginning of this year, Guangdong Province has expanded its exports; it exported \$1,260, million of goods during the first 7 months of this year, an increase of 27.1 percent over the same period last year. Activities of processing and assembling foreign goods, joint ventures with or without joint capital and processing of imported material developed to a relatively great extent.

MAO ZEDONG MEMORIALS IN HUNAN REVISED, PUBLICIZED

HK100532 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Comrades working at Hunan's memorials to Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities have combined a high degree of political fervor with a strictly scientific approach and worked hard to accurately publicize Comrade Mao Zedong's great historic merits and Mao Zedong Thought. They have received praise from the party and people.

Hunan has over 30 memorials to Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities. These represent a classroom in concrete form for conducting education in party history and revolutionary traditions. There is a continuous stream of people coming to learn there. The comrades at these sites have done a lot of work to publicize Comrade Mao Zedong's great merits and achievements and Mao Zedong Thought.

Since the third plenary session, and especially since the publications of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, the comrades at these memorials have proposed revision plans on the basis of getting hold of large quantities of historical materials and conducting penetrating investigation and study.

They have made more readjustments and supplements to the exhibits, or are currently in process of doing so, to make them conform more to their original historic state. This has played a major role in helping the masses to gain a complete and accurate understanding of the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought and the basic guiding ideology of the resolution.

In its exhibits and propaganda, each memorial follows the principle of historical materialism and fully affirms the unique role of Comrade Mao Zedong at the crucial moments of the Chinese revolution in accordance with the historical facts of how he saved the Chinese revolution from danger on many occasions. Before the defeat of the great revolution in 1927, Comrade Mao Zedong clearly pointed out the extreme importance of having the proletariat lead the peasant struggle, and criticized rightist viewpoints on this issue. After sending workers party members (Liu Dongxuan) and Xie Huaide to Hengshan to set up the Yuebei worker-peasant association in 1923, and after personally founding a rural party branch at Shaoshan in 1925, at the beginning of 1927 Comrade Mao Zedong personally investigated the peasant movement in Hengshan, Liling, Xiangtan, Xiangxiang and Changsha Counties and put forward extremely important proposals regarding the peasant issue in China. The comrades at the revolutionary memorials in Shaoshan, Hengshan, Changsha and Liling have paid attention to these important historical facts. The exhibits and publicity at these sites both fully affirm the important role of other party leaders regarding the peasant issue, and also highlight the extremely outstanding contribution of Comrade Mao Zedong on this issue.

Wenjiashi was the meeting site for the forces involved in the autumn harvest uprising. In accordance with the actual conditions at the time, Comrade Mao Zedong made the strategic policy decision for the first division of the worker-peasant revolutionary army to march toward the central part of the Luoxiao Mountains. In the early period of the establishment of the Red Army, Comrade Mao Zedong and other comrades set up revolutionary regimes in Chaling, Ling and Guidong Counties, presided over party-building in the companies and promulgated the three main rules of discipline and the six points for attention. These things ensured the consolidation and development of the Jinggangshan base. The comrades at the Wenjiashi, Chaling, Lingxian and Guidong memorial sites feel that the historical events that happened there are local precious relics which show that after the defeat of the revolution in 1927, Comrade Mao Zedong was indeed the main representative of successfully shifting the focus of party work from the towns to the rural areas and preserving and developing the revolutionary forces in the rural areas. The masses all say after visiting the memorials that, by looking around the sites and examining the exhibition halls, they cherish all the more the memory of Chairman Mao, the great leader and teacher, and have a deeper understanding of the basic conclusions of the resolution adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee.

In its exhibits and publicity, each memorial in Hunan also correctly handles the relations between the masses, classes, the governing party, and the leader, places Comrade Mao Zedong among the party's collective leadership and among the masses, and persistently reflects the revolutionary practice of Comrade Mao Zedong in a historical and scientific way. The personnel at the Qingshuiting memorial have overcome the previous erroneous method of publicizing Comrade Mao Zedong as an individual in isolation when publicizing the Xiangxi workers' movement under the leadership of the Xiangxi party committee, added 90 more exhibits and given more publicity to the role of Comrades He Shuheng, Li Lisan, Liu Shaoqi, (Guo Liang), and (Yi Lirong).

In the past, when publicizing the first internal revolutionary war, the Shaoshan exhibition hall only showed the position and role of communists such as Mao Zedong and Li Dazhao in CCF-KMT cooperation, and failed to give sufficient publicity to KMT leftwingers. As a result of revision and additions, the exhibition now gives a relatively complete introduction to the facts of how Mao Zedong and other communists worked together with Soong Ching Ling, He Xiangning and other KMT leftwingers at the time to uphold the revolutionary three principles of the people of Mr Sun Yat-sen and struggle against the KMT rightwingers.

In its exhibits and publicity, Hengshan exhibition hall has added more historical facts of the Hengshan peasant movement led by the party, treated Comrade Mao Zedong's great practice in investigating the peasant movement in the context of the peasant movement as a whole, and conducted publicity accordingly. The masses say with satisfaction after viewing it: This kind of publicity conforms to the historical facts. It enables us to see that the correct proposals of Comrade Mao Zedong come from the wisdom of the masses. We must take Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary practice and activities in those years as our example, persistently follow the mass line, step up investigation and study, gain a more all-round understanding of China's national condition, and do a good job in building China's socialist modernization.

HUNAN RADIO URGES CONTINUED FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

HK100641 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "We Must Continue To Fight Drought and Promote Self-Salvation Through Production"]

[Excerpts] Hunan has had persistent high temperatures with little rain since early June, and the drought has developed continuously. It has now spread to cover the whole province. In many places the ponds and rivers have dried up, and over 25 million mu of crops are affected, including 17 million mu of paddy fields. Over 1 million mu of late rice has already withered and died. In west Hunan, where the drought is most serious, even drinking water is difficult to obtain for humans and animals. In the face of this serious drought, the cadres and peasants throughout the province have worked hard and persistently for several months, effectively reducing the menace.

As the drought has not yet eased, we cannot relax in the slightest, but must strengthen leadership and mobilize all sectors and trades to concentrate forces, unite and cooperate, persistently fight the drought, and ensure a bumper harvest of late rice.

The drought-fighting experiences of various places show that to gain victory in the battle it is necessary to bring into full play the role of the existing water conservation facilities. We must further set up water management teams and put them on a sound basis and observe strict water management and consumption systems.

All trades and sectors must strive to meet the needs of fighting drought in the rural areas. In particular, since there is not enough electric power or diesel fuel, all departments and units must consume power and fuel in a planned and thrifty way to make more available for supporting the rural areas.

It is necessary to take the necessary relief measures in heavily stricken areas, do well in arranging the masses' production and livelihood, and organize the masses to cultivate more autumn and winter crops, so as to harvest more grain to recoup the drought losses.

HUNAN PARTY ENDS FIRST RESOLUTION STUDY COURSE

HK100544 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Summary] The first resolution study course conducted by the provincial CCP Committee for party members and leading cadres concluded recently, and the second course has just started. "Zhao Chuqi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Luo Qiuyue, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, attended and led the first course of the study group." The study group has given play to the good style of integrating theory with the actual conditions and has launched profound discussions.

Participating comrades have broken all ideological shackles of the past and adopted a scientific stance in regard to Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and they have correctly understood the question concerning Comrade Hua Guofeng. Through this study group, all participating comrades have unified their thoughts on the resolution and unanimously held: "The resolution is a practical and appropriate appraisal of the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. In the future, it is necessary to continue to uphold the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. All of them agreed: It is necessary to resolutely implement the spirit of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee under the leadership of the party Central Committee, strengthen unity and be enlightened in doing a good job of everything in Hunan Province."

BRIEFS

HENAN LIVESTOCK STATISTICS--Recently, the Henan Provincial Animal Husbandry Bureau held a forum on animal husbandry to sum up and exchange experiences, and plan the work for the second half of the year. The conference pointed out: Since the CCP Committees at all levels have seriously implemented the party's policies and principles to promote animal husbandry, further stabilize and perfect the production responsibility system and arrange rational distribution, there has been great development in various aspects. By the end of June, there were 5.64 million draft animals in Henan, an increase of 382,000 over the same period in 1980. The meeting also pointed out the existing problems: 1) by the end of June, the number of pigs had dropped by 1.322 million compared with the same period in 1980, and procurement had decreased by 520,000; 2) there are fewer goats and sheep; 3) there are 37 counties and municipalities that have less livestock than last year. The number of livestock in fact had dropped by more than 30 percent in more than 9 counties. The meeting emphasized studying the question of how to speed up the overall development of animal husbandry. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 81 HK]

HUNAN LAND ALLOCATION--The rural areas in Hunan Province have seriously implemented the resolution of the CCP Central Committee and State Council on protecting the forest and developing forestry and have generally launched the work on determining forestry rights and issuing of permits. Up to now, more than 50 percent of the communes, 60 percent of the brigades and 30 percent of the state tree farms have been disbanded, and hundreds of thousands of peasant households have obtained private plots in the mountains. As a result of this, the peasants' enthusiasm in protecting and caring for the forests has been enhanced and indiscriminate lumbering activities have ceased. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 81 HK]

HAINAN RADIO SUPPLY--According to statistics of the Hainan administrative region's supply and marketing cooperative, 24,500 transistor radios have been supplied to the peasants this year, showing an increase of 72 percent over the same period last year and 100 percent more than the pre-1976 record. The party's line, policies and principles stipulated at the third plenary session have enhanced the rural collective economy and domestic sideline production and the peasants have significantly increased their income. They now demand a better cultural life as their living standard improves. According to estimates, there is a demand for more than 40,000 transistor radios. The peasants also demand more sophisticated designs and better quality. [Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 18 & 81 HK]

HAINAN TROPICAL INDUSTRIAL CROPS--According to statistics, the Hainan administrative region cultivated tropical industrial crops on some 90,000 mu from January to July, about 80 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. The region has fulfilled its quota for cultivating rubber trees this year ahead of schedule. The region afforested some 60,000 mu in the Han areas in the first half of this year, double the number in the same period last year. The region has sent planes to afforest 210,000 mu. According to the statistics compiled by 10 counties and communes in the Han areas, 12 communes have 10,000 mu of rubber plantations, 8 communes level 1,000 mu of pepper farms and 11 communes have 10,000 mu of forests. [Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 19 Aug 81 HK]

GUIZHOU HOLDS FORUM ON IMPROVING SOCIAL ORDER

HK040307 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] From 25 August-1 September, the provincial public security department held a forum of prefectural and municipal public security offices and bureau directors to sum up and exchange information and experiences in tidying up social order in the previous period and make specific arrangements for the next stage.

Guizhou has scored initial success in improving social order since June. The crime rate in June was 13.9 percent less than in May, and a further 12.6 percent decline was recorded in July. The declines were relatively great in Guiyang and Zunyi Municipalities. There has also been good progress in solving the problems in a comprehensive way. The masses are glad to say that these improvements in social order have been done well and are a proper display of the people's democratic dictatorship.

The meeting also found various problems in the work of improving social order. The meeting put forward specific demands for the next step in order to strive for a further notable turn for the better in social order in the province. Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Comrade Wu Shi attended and spoke at the meeting.

SICHUAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RAILWAY AGITATION

HK081200 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Summary] "On the morning of 7 September, and in spite of the rain, the Sichuan preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution held a rally in the Chengdu municipal people's park to solemnly mark the 70th anniversary of the martyrdom in the railway agitation in the autumn of 1911.

"Du Xinyuan, chairman of the Sichuan preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution; Ren Baige, Yang Chao, (Tian Bao), Zhang Xiushu, Zhang Lixing, Ren Jinglong, Luo Chenglie, (Liu Yunbo), (Li Zhen), (Wang Chengbo) and (Xiong Yuzhong), vice chairmen of the Sichuan preparatory committee; other committee members currently in Chengdu; representatives from all provincial and municipal circles; dependents of the martyrs of the railway agitation in the autumn of 1911 as well as members of the Young Pioneers, a total of 500 people attended the rally."

The rally began at 0900. (Xiong Yuzhong), vice chairman of the Sichuan preparatory committee for the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, announced the rally open. On behalf of the Sichuan preparatory committee and people of all provincial and municipal circles, (Li Zhen), vice chairman of the Sichuan preparatory committee, laid a wreath at the monument of martyrdom in the railway agitation in the autumn of 1911.

Next, Luo Chenglie, vice chairman of the Sichuan preparatory committee, spoke. After giving a brief account of the historical facts and significance of the railway agitation movement, Luo Chenglie said: [Begin recording] "Today, as we remember the martyrs of the Sichuan railway agitation movement, we must particularly remember the martyrs who sacrificed their lives during the 1911 revolutionary movement. They sacrificed their precious lives for the independence of the nation, the development of the country and the progress of society. The martyrs of the 1911 revolution will forever be models to emulate." [end recording]

He said in conclusion: [Begin recording] "Comrades! Our present excellent situations at home and abroad are very encouraging.

With the guidance of the resolution of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and under the leadership of the (newly-elected) CCP Central Committee, we will definitely be able to score even greater achievements in our antihegemonist struggle, the return of Taiwan for the reunification of the motherland and the four modernizations. We have all the confidence that we will be able to gradually build our country into a powerful, modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization. Eternal glory to the martyrs of the 1911 revolution!" [end recording]

SICHUAN RADIO STRESSES CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK060611 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "It Is Essential To Strengthen Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] The CCP Committee of Daxian prefectural hospital has changed the lax and weak state of ideological and political work, justly and forcefully carried out criticism and self-criticism and waged the necessary struggle against all kinds of erroneous trends. This has brought about a big change in the hospital's atmosphere.

The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the sixth plenary session pointed out: It is necessary to correctly use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to overcome all kinds of erroneous trends of departing from the party's correct principles. Criticism and self-criticism is one of the party's three great work styles and an important hallmark distinguishing our party from all other governing parties. A current very important aspect of changing the lax and weak state of leadership, putting the party's work style in order and enhancing the party's fighting strength is to step up ideological and political work, unfold serious criticism and self-criticism and promptly overcome all kinds of erroneous trends. It is particularly necessary to carry out serious and correct criticism and wage the necessary and appropriate struggle against the trend of departing from the socialist track and party leadership and pursuing liberalization. It is extremely wrong to fail to conduct education and criticism regarding erroneous trends and to allow them to spread freely. We must correct such an approach.

It is necessary to stress method and form in carrying out criticism, set out the facts and speak reason, aim to help people and to cure the disease and save the patient, and carry out painstaking ideological and political work, so as to help to unify thinking and enhance understanding. We should unite our thinking with the party's principles and policies and with the basic conclusions of the resolution adopted by the sixth plenary session, and further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

XIZANG FORMS 1911 REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

HK100346 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Summary] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the Xizang preparatory committee for marking the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution was formally established and held its first meeting in Lhasa on 8 September. The committee is composed of 67 party, government and army leaders and figures of all circles. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme is chairman of the committee. The vice chairmen include Yang Dongsheng, Guo Xilan and Pabala Gelielangjie.

Comrade Guo Xilan spoke at the meeting. He said: "The 1911 revolution was a great democratic revolution led by Mr Sun Yat-sen, which overthrew the feudal Qing rule and set up a democratic republic. It enabled the Chinese people to enjoy unprecedented spiritual emancipation, and paved the way for future revolutionary development.

"It is of major significance in the history of the Chinese democratic revolution. To solemnly mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, publicize its historic significance and the great achievements of Mr Sun Yat-sen and learn from and carry forward the self-sacrificing spirit of the martyrs of the 1911 revolution are of major practical significance in the new period of historical development period in China for consolidating and developing the revolutionary patriotic front, strengthening the great unity of the Chinese nation, stimulating the return of Taiwan to the motherland, accomplishing the great cause of unifying the motherland, stimulating Xizang compatriots living abroad to come back to the motherland, and working in concert to build a powerful modern socialist state and a united, affluent and civilized new Xizang."

XIZANG CCP ISSUES DOCUMENT ON IDEOLOGICAL ISSUES

HK050357 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the regional CCP Committee recently issued a document putting forward a number of views on how to implement in Xizang the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front. The document demanded that party organizations at all levels seriously convey and study the important talk of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the important speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang, strengthen party leadership over the ideological front, actively launch criticism and self-criticism, resolutely overcome all kinds of erroneous trends, and further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

In publishing its opinions, the regional CCP Committee first points out: Although the talk of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang dealt mainly with problems on the ideological front, they are closely related to all fronts and all work and are of universal guiding significance for all work. Their main theme is: The situation of lax and weak party leadership over the ideological front must be changed; and it is necessary to carry out serious and correct criticism and wage the necessary and appropriate struggle against bourgeois liberalization trends that attempt to shake off party leadership.

The opinions of the regional CCP Committee hold: An unprecedented situation of ever-increasing liveliness has appeared on the ideological front in Xizang since the third plenary session, especially since we started implementing the central instructions on work in Xizang. Very great achievements have been scored. The great majority of comrades on the ideological front work hard and well. This must be fully affirmed. At the same time, we must also realize that the social trend of thought, pointed out by the Central Committee, that seeks to depart from the socialist track and party leadership and pursue bourgeois liberalization also exists in varying degrees in Xizang. Moreover, these problems are always expressed in the form of issues of nationality and religion.

What we must be particularly vigilant against is the fact that in the face of the complex ideological problems our leadership on the ideological front is more or less universally lax and weak. Of course, there are also certain instances of acting in a simple and rough fashion in work on the ideological front. However, the main problem to be attended to and solve is failure to grasp major issues of right and wrong and laissez-faire tendencies.

The regional CCP Committee demands that party organizations at all levels seriously implement the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front, and also points out: the ideological front is the key.

The regional CCP Committee's opinions say that this study and discussion must be closely linked with study of the sixth plenary session documents. It is necessary to correctly understand the relationship between rectifying leftist errors and criticizing liberalization. We must oppose and struggle against both these erroneous trends. However, we must proceed from reality, not from abstractions; we must oppose leftism or liberalization, whichever is present.

Seriously rectifying leftist errors helps to better oppose liberalization, while effectively opposing liberalization also helps to eliminate the influence of leftist guiding ideology.

The regional CCP Committee stresses: The key to whether we can study and implement well the spirit of the national forum on ideological front problems lies in whether we can carry out criticism and self-criticism in connection with reality. Implementing the "double hundred" principle does not mean that criticism can be done away with. We must sum up the positive and negative historical experiences; we must not repeat the leftist mistakes, but neither can we discard the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. We must overcome the bad mood of not allowing people to criticize and [word indistinct]. We must overcome the decadent and philistine work style of liberalization, which fails to stress principles and dares not carry out criticism. Party organizations at all levels must support those comrades who dare to stick to principles, speak fairly and dare to struggle against erroneous sayings and sinister and unhealthy trends. Acting strictly in accordance with the spirit of the talk of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang, we must carry out criticism and self-criticism in a truth-seeking way, setting out the facts and speaking reason and aiming to help people. There are numerous ways to launch criticism and self-criticism, but we must not organize a movement.

The regional CCP Committee also points out: It is currently necessary to carry out four tasks in order to overcome the situation of lax and weak party leadership on the ideological front and strengthen party leadership over this front: 1) party organizations at all levels must vigorously grasp political and ideological front; 2) all departments on the ideological front in the region must make good progress in improving ideological leadership; 3) it is necessary to develop good skills in criticism; 4) it is necessary to do a good job in bringing under control sayings and works published by theory, press and publishing circles.

After giving the above specific views, the regional CCP Committee says: The aim of this study and discussion is to [words indistinct], unify understanding and strengthen party leadership, so as to overcome all kinds of erroneous trends and strengthen the unity of the whole party and the people of all nationalities in the region on the basis of upholding the four basic principles, strengthen and improve party leadership over the ideological front, and improve work on the ideological front. In this way the ideological front in the region can truly become the center of public opinion for building a united, affluent and civilized Xizang, boosting the spirit of the people of all nationalities in the region and establishing new social customs and a new mood, and make more and greater contributions to the prosperity of Xizang.

XIZANG COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR STRONGER LEADERSHIP

HK050404 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Report on 4 September XIZANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Seriously Strengthen the Party's Ideological and Political Leadership"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Lax and weak leadership on the ideological front is now a universal problem. Due to the aftereffects of the 10 years of chaos and the erosion by bourgeois ideology coming from abroad, the erroneous trend, pointed out by the Central Committee, that seeks to depart from the socialist road and party leadership and pursue liberalization also exists in varying degrees in Xizang. This trend can be found on all fronts, not just the ideological front. However, the current major problem is not this erroneous trend but the universal lax and weak state of leadership on the ideological and other fronts in the face of it. This is mainly expressed in not daring to take control of things or to launch criticism and self-criticism in a just and forceful way. The comrades of the whole party should pay attention to this problem.

The article says: In order to overcome this laxness and weakness, party committees at all levels must strengthen their ideological and political leadership over the ideological and other fronts. The regional CCP Committee recently studied and discussed the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front and put forward opinions on implementing this spirit in our region. In accordance with the specific demands put forward by the regional CCP Committee, the party committees at all levels must organize all departments on the ideological front and comrades on all other fronts to seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important talk of 17 July with responsible comrades concerned of central propaganda departments, and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech at the forum on problems on the ideological front. In connection with Xizang reality, they should seriously analyze the situation on the region's ideological front, affirm the achievements, find out the problems and the reasons for them, and look for ways to solve them. By carrying out criticism and self-criticism, they should overcome all kinds of erroneous trends, especially the erroneous trend that seeks to depart from the socialist road and party leadership and pursue liberalization.

The party organizations must also seriously check on the state of ideological and political leadership, sum up positive and negative experiences, clearly distinguish between right and wrong, unify their understanding, and do well in strengthening political and ideological leadership on all fronts.

The article says: Studying the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front must be closely linked with studying the sixth plenary session documents.

The article points out: The chief characteristics of Xizang are the nationality and religion issues. The erroneous trend that seeks to depart from the socialist road and party leadership and pursue liberalization is always expressed in the form of issues of nationality and religion in Xizang. In addition to a few bad people at home and abroad who attempt in vain to split the motherland and sabotage the unity of nationalities, there are also erroneous sayings and actions among the people that do not benefit the unity of nationalities and the unification of the motherland. There are also abnormal phenomena in the issue of religion. Party committees must not turn a blind eye to these erroneous trends and let things drift.

While studying and implementing the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front, it is also necessary to study and carry out well the portions of the resolution that deal with improving and developing socialist nationality relations and strengthening the unity of nationalities. We must continue to eliminate leftist influence and further implement the policies on autonomy for nationality areas and freedom of religious belief, and we must also criticize and rectify erroneous sayings and acts that run counter to the four basic principles and do not benefit the unity of nationalities.

The article says in conclusion: Strengthening party ideological and political leadership over the ideological and other fronts requires that party members, especially leading cadres, strengthen their party concept and sense of organization and discipline and maintain political unity with the Central Committee. They must be loyal to the party's cause, carry out the party's line, principles and policies in a model way, dare to criticize erroneous trends, and justly and forcefully uphold party leadership and the socialist road. We believe: So long as the party leaders at all levels and the party members are united in ideology, march in step and are able to correctly grasp and apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, the current situation of laxness and weakness will not be difficult to change, the party's political and ideological leadership can be strengthened, the various erroneous trends can be promptly overcome and the excellent situation developed. It can thus be assured that all work in Xizang will develop in the correct orientation.

HEILONGJIANG CONTINUES FLOOD RELIEF ACTIVITIES

SK100248 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The people in the flooded areas of our province, under the leadership of party organizations and people's governments at all levels, have achieved marked results in combating disasters. Thanks to the institution of production responsibility systems in rural areas, the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members and farm workers was aroused. Seedling growth is among the best in recent years. However, continuous heavy rains and storms from June through August brought as much as 300 to 700 millimeters of precipitation to some localities. More than 30 medium and small rivers in the province overflowed and the water levels of the Nen Jiang, Songhua Jiang and Heilong Jiang rose sharply, as high as their flood warning stages or higher.

Heavy rainfall and flooding rivers inundated many houses and farmlands. According to statistics released by departments concerned, 59 towns and counties and 70 state farms throughout the province were plagued by floods. As much as 40.42 million mu of farmland were inundated, 30.9 percent of the province's total. Of this inundated farmland, 19.98 million mu, or 15.3 percent of the province's total farmland, were completely destroyed. Some 43,000 houses collapsed and 171 industrial enterprises suffered various degrees of damage. Confronting severe natural adversities, party organizations at all levels led cadres and people to overcome difficulties and embark on disaster-relief work and have thus greatly relieved the destruction.

A total of 32.83 million mu of wheat in the province, except for 3.3 million mu which were completely destroyed, has been harvested in a timely manner. The PLA units stationed in our province and the provincial military district sent 15,000 officers and soldiers to 12 farms to rush-harvest inundated wheat, thus contributing to disaster-relief work. The people's daily life in flooded areas has been arranged in a timely manner and damaged houses have been repaired or rebuilt. These areas are now vigorously seeking avenues of sideline production so that the people's income will not decline because of decreased production.

The provincial CCP Committee and government have sent 11 work groups to help implement disaster-relief measures. Departments concerned have also allocated relief funds and materials to flooded areas in a timely manner. The people in these areas now feel relieved, public security is stable and market supplies are normal. Disaster-relief work is still in progress.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RURAL ECONOMY

SK060508 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpts] An 8-day provincial work conference on rural diversified economy, sponsored by the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and government, concluded on 5 September. Responsible persons of the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CCP Committees and agricultural, industrial and commercial departments gathered together to discuss important matters concerning the development of a diversified economy in rural areas. This conference was the first ever in the history of our province.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and government, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian and Wang Luming, delivered important speeches and reports. Deputy Governor Wang Caoli gave a summing-up speech. Some advanced units distinguished in developing a diversified economy introduced their experiences to the conference.

The conference discussed and revised some important points of the provincial rural diversified economic development plan and supplementary regulations concerning some policies on developing a rural diversified economy.

Representatives at the conference held that the meeting combined the implementation of the guidelines of the state circular on actively developing rural diversified economy with our province's actual situation, accelerates the development of a rural diversified economy and comprehensively enlivens the rural economy; it will also change our province's single-product management in agriculture and promote overall agricultural development.

The conference called for efforts to universally practice the contract system in production and marketing. It urged departments concerned to actively expand sales and ensure brisk buying and selling, stating that production units and commune members, after fulfilling the state quotas stipulated in the contracts, are entitled to handle the surplus portions by themselves.

HEILONGJIANG ASSISTS RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE

SK090930 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpts] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, following thorough implementation of the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, the broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese abroad have deepened their love for the socialist motherland. They have actively dedicated their wisdom and strength to the program to achieve the four modernizations. Of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese abroad throughout the province, a large number are senior intellectuals, engineers and technicians. Many were persecuted during the 10-year Cultural Revolution. However, after the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, party committees and governments at all levels have concentrated on dealing one by one with false and trumped-up cases and, in line with the policy, making proper arrangements for them, such as returning confiscated properties and occupied houses, allowing them to return to urban areas and arranging jobs for them. All returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese abroad have been cared for in politics and livelihood and have been employed organizationally. In Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang, Daqing and Shuangyashan Municipalities and Jidong County, 79 returned Overseas Chinese or dependents of Chinese residents overseas have joined the CCP over the past 2 years. Harbin, Qiqihar and Daqing Municipalities have promoted 89 intellectuals as chief engineers and engineers; 19 intellectuals as professors and associate professors; 27 intellectuals as instructors; 8 intellectuals as chiefs and deputy chiefs of research laboratories; 10 intellectuals as fellow researchers; 8 intellectuals as doctors; 6 intellectuals as technicians; and 8 intellectuals as administrative cadres at the office, department and bureau level.

The thorough implementation of the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs has given great comfort to the Chinese residents overseas who cherish the motherland and show concern for the program to achieve the four modernizations. In the first half of 1981, the number of Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who visited our province surpassed the 1980 figure by 32 percent. Overseas remittance was a 74 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1980 period.

To do a good job in the work of Overseas Chinese affairs, the first provincial congress of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Chinese residents overseas will be held 9 September.

LIAONING OFFICIAL CRITICIZES SHENYANG LEADERSHIP

SK040241 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Excerpts] According to LIAONING RIBAO, on the morning of 1 September, the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee sponsored a meeting with the participation of leading party cadres at or above county and regiment level.

Li Tao, first secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, took the lead in conducting self-criticism against the municipal party committee's weak and lax leadership over ideological work and the unhealthy party workstyle prevailing in municipal-level organs and used himself as an example in conducting criticism for participating comrades.

In his speech Comrade Li Tao stated: Since the beginning of 1981, the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee has gradually eliminated the leftist erroneous influence imbued in the guiding ideology, thus generally bringing about a very good political and economic situation throughout the municipality. However, some recent political events have proven the municipal party committee's leadership over work to be weak. We should earnestly carry out criticism and self-criticism against these unhealthy practices.

Comrade Li Tao also made a self-criticism against malpractices prevailing in the municipal CCP Committee's organs. He noted: To restore and develop the party's fine traditions and work style, it is first necessary to do a good job in consolidating the workstyle of leading organs. At present, some municipal-level organs have actually sought privileges in obtaining commodities which are in short supply, such as beer and cigarettes, by issuing special certification documents.

Comrade Li Tao urged leading cadres at all levels to fear neither criticism nor self-criticism. We would let the principle of criticism and self-criticism become a good habit in our political life in order to deal with practical problems in a down-to-earth manner.

LIAONING CITY'S FINANCE METHOD EXPLAINED

OW061200 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Station reporter's interview with (Tian Xinyi), director of the Fushun Municipal Finance Bureau, Liaoning--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade (Tian), it is reported that Fushun Municipality has done a very good job in managing its financial affairs. Can you tell us how you have enlivened the financial work?

[Answer] Fushun's economic structure is built on its heavy industry. Under the state's economic readjustment policy, the output has dropped in all sectors. But while the production quota handed down by the state was curtailed, the financial quota was not, thus creating a disparity. To deal with this problem, we thought of requesting the government to lower the financial quota or to subsidize us. But we realized this was not desirable. We also realized that it was improper to impose the burden on all enterprises because that would not only dampen their enthusiasm, but it was also impractical. We later decided to increase our financial revenue in the following four methods, namely, improving enterprise management; tapping the enterprises' production potentials, renovating and transforming their old equipment; carrying out multipurpose use of resources; and arousing the enterprises' enthusiasm.

[Question] Can you elaborate on these four methods?

[Answer] With pleasure. First, we decided to increase our financial revenue by improving enterprise management. We realized that although we have achieved certain success in this regard over the past several years, generally speaking our enterprise management was still backward and should be regarded as a weak link in our economy. If we were able to cut losses and waste by improving management, that would mean a big saving for the state. We learned from experience that increasing our financial revenue by improving management is the most worthwhile, most realistic and the quickest way to increase our wealth because no investment is necessary, nor are factories and equipment needed, much less electricity and fuel.

My second point, that is, increasing financial revenue by tapping production potential, renovating and transforming old equipment, can be illustrated with the example of the Fushun No 2 oil refinery. Because of a 100,000 dun decrease in crude oil supply in 1980, its profits in that year should have been 24 million yuan lower than the previous year when other factors were also considered. However, by the end of that year, the plant had turned in 37 billion yuan more profit than in the previous year. When these two elements were combined, this plant actually made a profit of 61 million in 1980. The 61 million yuan profits should mainly be attributed to tapping the production potential and renovating and transforming the old equipment. In 1980 alone, the plant carried out 125 energy conservation projects. Although the plant spent 25.8 million yuan on the renovation projects, the plant gained 24 million yuan from tapping potentials and conserving energy.

The third point is to increase our financial revenue by carrying out multipurpose use of resources, such as factory waste gas, waste liquid, slag and smoke. We realize that, viewing the whole society, what one plant or department considers junk may be very useful to another. According to our initial estimates, each year the three oil refineries in Fushun emit 260,000 dun of waste gas that could be used for producing chemical raw materials. Today, however, only 19,000 dun of waste gas has been utilized. If all this 260,000 dun of waste gas could be utilized, a lot of wealth can be generated.

[Question] Approximately how much wealth could be generated if all the waste gas could be utilized?

[Answer] We estimate that we need some 200 million yuan of investment. But this investment can generate a total output value of over 40 billion yuan and 260 million yuan of tax and profits each year.

The fourth point is to increase our revenue by arousing the enterprises' enthusiasm. This means that we should make certain concessions with regard to the enterprises' profits in order to achieve a big gain in financial revenue. The financial quota given to the No 301 plant [as heard] by the higher authorities used to be 27 million yuan. We thought this amount was improper and reduced it to 20 million yuan. The plant first maintained that it could only make 15.3 million yuan of profits. According to our estimates, it can do better than this. After some consultations we gave the plant a profit quota of 18 million yuan and also told it that, if this quota is exceeded, it can retain 20 percent of the above-quota profits while the other 80 percent would still belong to the state. The plant later assured us that it would make a profit of 22 million yuan and would strive to make 25 million yuan of profits this year.

LIAONING FABRICS FACTORY BEGINS FULL PRODUCTION

SK050700 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpts] All the production lines of the Liaoyang petrochemical fabrics company went into operation on 15 August. The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government today sent a congratulatory telegram to the petrochemical fabrics company and its staff members and workers.

The telegram reads: We are glad to learn that your company's nylon production line ran a successful test run on 15 August. All the production lines of your company have gone into full operation, and all six major products are in full production. This is a major victory to your credit in implementing the line of the third plenary session and the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the party. We hereby extend to you our hearty congratulations.

The Ministry of Textile Industry also sent a congratulatory telegram on 1 September to the petrochemical fabrics company.

FENG JIXIN SPEAKS AT GANSU PARTY SCHOOL OPENING

SK070818 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the party school under the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee held an opening ceremony 3 September at which Comrade Feng Jixin delivered a speech. He noted: We must resolutely implement the spirit of the national forum on ideological and political questions and strengthen the party's leadership over political work. Efforts should be made to grasp the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to combat erroneous trends.

Comrade Feng Jixin stated: Following the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, party organizations at all levels on the ideological, literary and art and other fronts throughout the province have done a great deal of ideological work and scored remarkable achievements under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee. However, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, in addition to oversimplified and crude work methods, the ideological front should pay great attention to the problem of weak and lax leadership. Of all erroneous trends, bourgeois liberalization merits our keenest attention. The principal manifestation of it is in acts that run counter to the four basic principles and attempts to weaken, cast off and even oppose the party's leadership and adopt a skeptical attitude toward the line, principles and policies set forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

Comrade Feng Jixin emphatically noted: Criticizing the bourgeois liberalization trend and eliminating leftist influence go hand in hand. The worry that any criticism of the bourgeois liberation trend will affect criticism against the leftist line is unfounded. Our principle is that we should criticize leftist or rightist trends wherever they appear.

Comrade Feng Jixin also noted: Some comrades are concerned that criticism and self-criticism will affect implementation of the "double hundreds" policy. This is an unfounded concern since criticism and self-criticism and implementing the "double hundreds" policy are not mutually exclusive. The "double hundreds" policy also contains the practice of criticism and self-criticism.

Comrade Feng Jixin stated: Erroneous ideological trends in society consist chiefly of contradictions among the people. The only correct way to deal with contradictions among the people is to conduct education or rely on persuasion. It is imperative to uphold the principle of proceeding from unity to deal with contradictions through criticism and self-criticism to accomplish new unity under the new situation.

SHAANXI ISSUES URGENT FLOOD RELIEF INSTRUCTIONS

HK100243 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text of urgent instructions issued 8 September by Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee and people's government on fighting the flood, draining flooded land and carrying out self-salvation through production]

[Summary] At present quite large areas of our province are suffering serious flooding and waterlogging. In addition to the mid-July flood, the Qinling and other areas have had continuous heavy and torrential rain since 14 August, causing mountain torrents to pour down, flooding farmland and causing much damage and casualties. "In many areas the disaster has been calamitous, causing tremendous losses to the state and people's lives and property. At the same time, there has been continuous overcast, wet weather in southern Shaanxi and the Guanzhong region, and the autumn crop fields have been seriously affected by flood and waterlogging."

As a result of hard and heroic work, the province has already scored notable success in fighting the floods and carrying out relief work, and large numbers of heroes and models have come to the fore. Places which suffered flooding have now started to shift to caring for the masses' livelihood and resuming production. The provincial CCP Committee and people's government now demand that party committees at all levels launch the masses to do everything possible to overcome the difficulties and strive for complete victory. The following instructions are issued.

1. The disaster areas in Hanzhong and Baoji Prefectures and elsewhere must do everything possible to solve the masses' problems in food, housing, clothing and so on. Heavily stricken areas must focus on solving the housing problem. Self-reliance must be regarded as primary and state assistance as secondary in carrying out this work. Where necessary, temporary tent accommodations should be organized. "It is necessary to rapidly wipe out diseases in areas where they have appeared, and prevent them from spreading."
2. It is necessary to concentrate forces to repair damaged roads, railroads, power lines and telecommunications lines, together with river embankments that are in a dangerous state. "In particular it is necessary to launch a shock effort to crash-repair roads and power lines, so as to restore traffic and electric power as soon as possible. This is an urgent cardinal link in helping the disaster areas resume production. At present the effort should focus on repairing the Baoji-Hanzhong road."
3. Resume and develop industrial and agricultural production as quickly as possible. The problem of coal for Lueyang power station must be solved as quickly as possible, and Shimen hydroelectric power station and wrecked transformer stations must be repaired. "It is necessary to control the markets well and keep prices stable. Blows must be dealt against price hiking, speculation and smuggling." Arrangements must be made to reopen schools as soon as possible, using the temporary premises if necessary.
4. "The economic policies can be relaxed somewhat in heavily stricken areas. It is necessary to rely on the collective economy to overcome the difficulties caused by the disaster. In communes and brigades that have been particularly hard hit, peasants who demand fixed output quotas for each household or the assignment of full responsibility to the household for task completion are permitted to practice these systems in order to fully mobilize the masses' activism in self-salvation through production. These systems should be practiced under leadership. To help commune and brigade enterprises get back into operation and develop production as quickly as possible, their taxes can be suitably reduced or waived for a certain period." The procurement quotas for autumn grain and second-category agricultural and sideline products on heavily-stricken communes and brigades can be reduced or waived, as circumstances require.
5. Areas that have not suffered disaster must mobilize to help the disaster areas and also heighten vigilance and take precautions against flood themselves. They should do everything possible to boost industrial and agricultural production, to recoup the losses in the disaster areas.
6. Further strengthen leadership over the work of self-salvation through production. Leaders at all levels must go among the masses, investigate and study and help solve problems they discover. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work, to boost the masses' resolve and confidence to overcome difficulties. "It is necessary to do a good job in social order work and deal prompt blows at criminals and law-breakers who fabricate political rumors and take advantage of the disaster to loot and commit all kinds of outrages, so as to maintain social stability and unity."

The provincial CCP Committee and people's government demand that the CCP and CYL members, party and government cadres, and PLA commanders and fighters throughout the province display the Yanan spirit and lead the masses to resume production in the disaster areas and fulfill this year's production plans.

QINGHAI REDUCES SOME TAXES, INCREASES OTHERS

SK080556 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The Qinghai Provincial People's Government recently approved a report by the provincial financial department on reducing 50 percent of taxes on the increased part of profits gained by the urban and rural collectively-owned second light industrial enterprises, on levying business taxes on commune members' new expanded private plots and forage plots, and on other related issues. The provincial people's government agreed that beginning this year all collectively-owned second light industrial enterprises in the province may enjoy a 50 percent income tax deduction on the increased part of their profits and that 11 rural commune members whose private plots were expanded after 1977 must pay agricultural taxes.

The report states: In the process of economic readjustment and reform, our province's urban and rural collectively-owned second light industrial enterprises have difficulties in production and marketing because of a weak technical force and a shortage of funds. To enable these enterprises to develop production and encourage them to increase production and income, the provincial financial department decided to levy taxes on the collectively-owned second light industrial enterprises on the basis of profits gained in 1980. Taxes will be levied on newly established enterprises on the basis of profits gained in the preceding year after helping them overcome difficulties by exempting them from taxation according to regulations. This policy will not change in 3 years. Fifty percent of the increased part of the profits gained by industrial and commercial enterprises should be levied as income taxes.

It is stated in the provincial financial department's report on levying agricultural taxes on the commune members' private plots and forage plots that rural commune members who have had to pay agricultural taxes and whose private plots and forage plots were expanded after 1977, must pay agricultural taxes based on the annual average output and the profits they received from the collectively managed land of the production teams to which they belong.

Agricultural taxes paid by individuals should be paid on a commission by the production teams in a unified way. This money will be deducted from the grain or cash income allocated to these commune members during the year-end distribution.

XINJIANG CITY CONGRESS SESSION BEGINS 5 SEPTEMBER

HK070612 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Summary] The first session of the Eighth Urumqi Municipal People's Congress opened on 5 September. The task of the session are to study the spirit of the sixth plenary session, sum up experiences in work in Urumqi since the third plenary session, discuss and decide on future work tasks, and mobilize the people to build Urumqi into a modern city with unity of nationalities, social stability, prosperous culture and economy, and pleasant environment.

Municipal Revolutionary Committee Chairman Wubuli Hairi delivered a government work report at the opening. The report dealt with the following topics: "1) the main work and the fundamental changes in Urumqi since the third plenary session; 2) boost efforts to promote the economy; 3) uphold the four basic principles, strengthen the unity of nationalities and achieve further political stability; 4) strengthen the building of political power and improve the work of the government."

The delegates will also hear reports on the economic and financial situation in the municipality and on the work of the courts and procuratorate. The session will elect the members of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, decide on the list of candidates for mayor and vice mayor and elect the president of the municipal People's Intermediate Court and the chief municipal procurator.

XINJIANG NAMES REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

HK100301 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Summary] The regional CPPCC Standing Committee held its 15th meeting on 9 September. The meeting discussed and adopted a decision on solemnly commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and established the regional preparatory committee for the celebration activities. Gu Jingsheng is chairman of the committee, and the vice chairmen include Tomur Dawamat, Ismail Aymac, Zhang Shigong, Tan Youlin, and Janabil.

XINJIANG PARTY OFFICIAL STRESSES LEADERSHIP ROLE

HK100303 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee recently held a conference on political and legal work. Second Secretary Gu Jingsheng spoke at the conclusion on 3 September. He stressed: It is essential to strengthen party leadership over the political and legal front. He said: Leadership over this front is lax and weak. The party committees must vigorously grasp leadership over this front. It is certainly not the case that party leadership is not required in judicial work. Since the party leads the people in deciding on laws, it must also lead them in implementing them.

Strengthening party leadership mainly refers to ideological leadership and leadership in principles and policies. The upper and lower levels must march in step. The lower levels must obey and carry out the upper levels' decisions; they must not refuse to take action. The upper levels must respect and support the work of the lower levels. In short, it is essential to do a really good job in strengthening party leadership over the political and legal front.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI ISLAMIC MEETING--The first representatives' meeting of the Qinghai Provincial Islamic Association ceremoniously opened in Xining 7 September. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the People's Congress Standing Committee, the people's government and the CPPCC Committee, including Xha-xi-wang-xu, Ma Jinding, Xi-hou-ba, Guo Tingfan and Fang Xin. Also attending were 155 Islamic representatives of Hui, Salar, Kazak and Dongxiang nationalities from various prefectures, municipalities and counties. (Ma Wenkui), vice chairman of the preparatory committee of the provincial Islamic association, delivered an opening speech. He said: The fact that the meeting was attended by so many Islamic representatives of various nationalities fully manifests the guarantee of religion for the people. Xia-rong-ga-bu, director of the provincial Buddhist association, also attended the opening ceremony and delivered a congratulatory speech. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81 SK]

CHIANG URGES FLOOD RELIEF, IMPORT GROWTH

OWO90323 Taipei CNA in English 0239 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 9 (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday instructed ministries and agencies concerned to speed up rehabilitation and relief work in the flood-damaged areas of southern Taiwan.

He also asked economic and financial authorities to study measures on stimulating growth of imports which experienced a downturn in August.

The president gave the instruction at a high-level economic and finance meeting held at the presidential office.

President Chiang was pleased when he heard that the nation's foreign trade went into the black by the end of August. But he said effective steps should be taken to revive real growth in imports.

The president asked related ministries to help business tide over their difficulties and expressed his hope that the civilian sectors will improve their productivity and quality. These are needed, he said, to secure a competitive edge on international markets.

On the recent floods in southern Taiwan, the president asked related agencies to assist the victims to rebuild their homes and farms.

He also reiterated the importance of prevention work, such as reforestation and conservancy of water on slopelands.

PREMIER RECEIVES SAUDI MILITARY DELEGATION

OWO71447 Taipei CNA in English 1425 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Taipei, 7 Sep (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Monday received Sheikh-Uthman al-Humayd, assistant minister of the Defense and Aviation Ministry of Saudi Arabia, and his mission members at the executive yuan.

Premier Sun extended this nation's hospitality to them on their current visit, and then they exchanged opinions on issues and affairs concerning the two countries.

The visitors were accompanied by Saudi Amb As'ad 'Abd al-Aziz al-Zuhayr, and Vice Defense Minister K.Y. Chang during the audience.

Earlier, Gen al-Humayd and his party paid a call on Vice Defense Minister Chang and Adm Soong Chang Chih, chief of the general staff, at the Defense Ministry.

The Saudi military mission will go to southern Taiwan Tuesday to visit the naval and air force bases and the military academy. In the evening, they will be guests of honor at a dinner hosted by Gen Wu Yueh, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Air Force.

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